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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT ILLINOIS.

Tybee Island, at the Mouth of the Savannah River, in Possession of our Troops.

Profitable Demonstration Against the Rear of Fort Pulaski.

Another Expedition Fitting Out at Port Royal.

ITS DESTINATION SOME POINT FURTHER SOUTH

Beaufort Still Unoccupied---Two Gunboats Keeping Watch.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON FOUND.

Great Influx of Negroes---Their Joy at Their Change of Life.

A Union Sentiment in South Carolina.

Rebel Prisoners Brought to this Port.

The United States transport *Illinois*, WM. RAVENSH, Commander, arrived at this port Thursday morning, from Port Royal, S. C., having sailed from thence on the 25th, at 4:20 P. M., making the run in 39 hours. She brings a mail and 74 passengers.

Capt. E. M. YARD, of the United States sloop *Dale*, has returned on account of ill-health, bringing with him 14 prisoners captured in the schooners *Specie* and *Mabel*. Their names will be found below.

The *Illinois* stopped at Fort Lafayette, to land a rebel prisoner, (EDWARD CUTHBERT,) a planter, who was captured on Ladies' Island, near Beaufort, by some of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment. She has also a number of sick from the *Wabash*, *Dale*, *Pawnee*, and *Unadilla*, to be sent to the Naval Hospital.

The United States steamer *Flag* arrived in Port Royal on the 24th inst., and brought intelligence of the taking possession of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, which had been evacuated by the rebels. The *Flag*, *Augusta*, *Pocahontas* and *Seneca* fired a few shells on the island, which, not being responded to, they immediately sent launches with Marines, on shore, and took possession without opposition.

Another expedition, under command of Gen. VIELE, consisting of two brigades, was fitting out at Port Royal, and would sail in a few days for the Southern coast.

The transports *Empire City*, *Cahawba*, *Marion*, *McClellan*, *Matanzas*, *Oriental*, and all the light draught gunboats were to be employed in the new expedition.

Beaufort was still unoccupied by the United States troops; two gunboats remained anchored off the town.

Large quantities of cotton yet remained untouched in storehouses and barns, and also ungined.

The United States troops under Gen. SHERMAN have built intrenchments across the whole Island. The contrabands continued to come in daily in large numbers.

The deaths among the troops averaged two per day. A prevailing disease among the troops was sore throat, probably caused by exposure and the cold weather.

Among the deaths at Hilton Head were the following:

G. H. HUBBARD, of the Eighth Maine Regiment.
Private TAIPLAN, of the Eighth Maine Regiment.
Private NASH, of the Ninth Maine Regiment.

The British frigate *Immortalité* was lying in Port Royal harbor when the *Illinois* sailed.

PASSENGERS BY THE ILLINOIS.

Capt. Yard, U.S. sloop *Dale*,	A. Arnold,
A. A. Rice,	Wm. Swanton,
H. C. Henrys,	J. Thompson,
Capt. Pierce, of the steamer *Governor*,	R. Hamilton,
Wm. A. Wernle,	J. Ingalls,
James Blair,	Lieut. Tidbald,
M. Moss,	J. H. Blakray,
Lieut. R. C. Stearnes,	Wm. H. Yeoman,
Capt. Burton,	H. H. Benner,
Mrs. Leslie,	B. M. Woodford,
Lieut. Powers,	Thomas Shreves,
Lieut. Stranger,	W. H. Wescott,
A. J. King,	W. F. Black,
D. McKnight,	Maria Betts,
A. Stangley,	Maria Osten,
J. R. Fairbrother,	Edward Cuthbert,
Mrs. Wasson,	Chas. Moore,
—and 37 in the steerage.	Mrs. Green,
	Miss Green,

Following is a list of the officers and crew of the schooner *Specie*, captured by the U. S. sloop *Dale*:

W. H. Wescott, Captain.	Collin Temberlain,
Rich. Campbell, Mate.	Emanuel Capill,
Albert Morgan,	John Meager.

The list of officers and crew of the schooner *Mabel*, captured by the United States sloop *Dale*, is as follows:

Wm. F. Black, Captain.	Archibald Hunter,
Wm. P. Johnson, Mate.	Pedro Torrace,
John Smith,	John Morreau,
Wm. Sloan,	Antonio Roderego.

THE NEW SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.

Our troops have got a foothold in another rebel State, Georgia, the "Empire State" of the South. We have news by the transport *Illinois* that about a week ago a small naval detachment left Port Royal, and doubtless, coasting along the inland water-way, reached and took possession of Tybee Island, off the coast of Georgia.

Tybee Island lies near the mouth of the Savannah River, which is here the dividing line between South Carolina and Georgia, to the southward of the bar, and about twenty miles southwest from Port Royal. It is one of the long chain of sea islands which stretch all along the coast of this and the adjoining States. The island is small, not as large as Port Royal Island, and is chiefly of use to us as a stepping-stone to Cockspur Island, lying immediately to the north of it, on which is situated Fort Pulaski—a very strong work, that defends the entrance to the Savannah River, and is the defensive outpost of the City of Savannah itself. Tybee Island has been notable chiefly with mariners on account of its light-house, (Tybee Light) one of the most prominent on the Southern [coast. It is a fixed light, 108 feet above the sea, on the northeast end of the island, and in clear weather, it may be seen at the distance of 12 miles. This beacon was extinguished by the barbarians of Georgia, shortly after they had seceded from the Union, and its absence must have troubled considerably the immense fleet of vessels which has run the blockade at this point, and which so troubles the diplomatic soul of JEFF. DAVIS. The National Government will now, of course, have the beacon put in order and relighted—still further to the grief of Emperor JEFF. Many vessels are lost on these banks, and the Southern breakers are dangerous. Tybee is a nice little "isle of ocean," long, narrow and somewhat marshy, in the coast county of Chatham, and in climate and scenery is very much like Port Royal and the other Carolina sea islands. A small amount of Sea Island cotton is raised upon it, and its inhabitants are but few. It has a beautiful creek to the west of it, where a ship of any burden may lie in safety at anchor. If any of the vessels of war now cruising on the Carolina coast, or any of the others now in this vicinity getting ready for a Southern trip, should suddenly make their appearance in that deep creek, Fort Pulaski *had better look out for its rear* as well as its front and the rebels of Savannah had better be getting ready their sackcloth and ashes. Savannah is fourteen miles above Tybee Island, on the Savannah River. It has a good harbor. Vessels requiring 14 feet of water come up to the wharves of the city, and larger vessels come up to the Five Fathom Hole, four miles below. The city is defended by Fort Wayne on the east side, by Fort Jackson at Five Fathom Hole, and by Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island. They have also, since secession, erected a small fort on Skidaway Island covering the creek to its west, (see map,) by which gunboats could get up toward the rear of Savannah. The guns on the parapet are mostly field pieces, mounted on frameworks of wood, instead of regular carriages. Besides these, strong earthworks have lately been thrown up on the mainland along the river, and on the islands in the river, to resist a naval attack, as well as earthworks on the west and south to resist a land attack. Every spot of vantage ground has been seized upon and prepared for defence. The city, like every other secession city, considers itself impregnable. Nevertheless, it seems the people *will* decamp when they hear of Port Royal and such things. The cotton shipped from Savannah amounts to about 400,000 bales of upland annually.

The geographical conformation of Georgia is very analogous to that of South Carolina, and may be concisely described thus: From the ocean for a distance of seven miles there is a chain of islands, intersected by rivers, creeks and inlets, communicating with each other, and forming an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons burden along the whole coast. These islands consist of salt marsh and a land of gray, rich soil, which produces Sea Island cotton of a superior quality. The coast on the mainland, for four or five miles, is a salt marsh. Back of these is a narrow margin of land, nearly resembling that of the islands; this is partially or wholly overflowed at the return of the tide, and constitutes the rice plantations. Then commence the pine barrens, which reach from sixty to ninety miles from the coast. Beyond this is the country of sand-hills, thirty or forty miles wide; and the part of the State beyond this again is what is called the "Upper Country" of Georgia. Like the southern part of South Carolina, the southern part of Georgia is thinly populated by whites. The plantations are large, and the slave element is dense. The gross population of Georgia, by the census of last year, was 1,057,327, divided into 595,097 free people, and 462,230 slaves. The State claims to have raised fifty regiments for secession service. The secession disease in the State, however, is not of the same malignant type which afflicts her wanton Palmetto sister. The population of Savannah is entered as 22,292, but we know from the papers of the town, that when the news of the Port Royal affair reached there, a great part of the population took to its heels and slid to the interior. There are a large number of Jewish traders in Savannah, and the papers of the town are severe on the Hebrews for Jewing their wares all Summer and then running off with them in time of danger.

FORT PULASKI, NEAR SAVANNAH.

Fort Pulaski is situated on the northeastern corner of Cockspur Island, which is separated from Tybee Island by the creek or arm of the sea already mentioned. It defends the mouth of the Savannah River and the approaches to the city. The fort, like so many others, being left to take care of itself, the Georgians, at secession times, quietly stepped in and took possession. They immediately commenced work, completing the defences, mounting additional guns, etc., till, at the time of Mr. RUSSELL'S visit in May last, he thought it capable of stopping a fleet very effectually. He describes the fort as an "irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain face inlands, and the other faces casemated and bearing upon the approaches. The curtain, which is simply crenellated, is covered by a redan, surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the counterscarp is faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge." Sandbag traverses guard the magazine-doors, and everything is in as good trim as the rebels know how. The walls are exceedingly solid, and well-built of hard gray brick, strong as iron, upwards of six feet in thickness, the casemates and bombproofs being lofty and capacious. The garrison of the fort is 650 men, and it is undoubtedly now fully garrisoned. The work is intended for 128 guns, of which probably half are mounted on the casemates. They are long thirty-twos, with a few forty-twos and columbiads. The 10-inch columbiads are *en barbette*. There are three furnaces for heating red-hot shot. The means of completing the armament were furnished by Norfolk Navy-yard. The channel into the Savannah River at this point is very narrow, and passes close to the guns of the fort. Mr. RUSSELL thought it would take some hard blows before Georgia would be driven to let go her grip of Fort Pulaski. The iron hand to deal those hard blows is now very close to its object.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Immense Amount of Work Accomplished by the Troops—New Fortifications, Storehouses, &c., Erected—Improved Discipline—The Negroes—Their Gratitude at Their Change of Life—Their Disposition Towards Their Former Masters—Adventures of a Flag of Truce—A Union Sentiment in South Carolina, &c.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

What has been accomplished at this place since the battle of the 7th, though not so brilliant, is hardly less important than the events of that memorable day. 14,000 or 15,000 souls have been constituted into a population, and by degrees their various needs very generally attended to. It was a labor of no small difficulty simply to land the troops; but that was nothing by comparison with the unloading from the fleet of transports of their cargoes. Two docks have been built, a plank-road laid, immense storehouses put up to receive the contents of the vessels, ovens erected, a post-office established, simultaneously with the prosecution of more purely military labors, such as setting tnets, throwing up intrenchments, establishing a camp police, and otherwise administering the government of an army. A thousand men at a time might be seen at work along the shore, constructing wharves, driving horses through the water and along the sand, receiving cargoes, rolling barrels, guarding property, while three or four miles off, another thousand was engaged in digging trenches, moving guns, and preparing the new fortifications which are to render the place impregnable. Besides these, four or five hundred men a day were frequently sent off on reconnoissances, for the whole of Hilt on Island was to be explored and occupied. Then the sites for the various brigade camps were to be selected, the batteries at Forts Walker and Beauregard (now called Forts Welles and Seward) were to be put anew into order after the terrible disarrangement they had received, this multitude of men had to be fed, and stores for so many rations at once brought ashore, no matter what else was neglected; eleven hundred horses were to be provided for, army wagons to be put together, heavy siege-guns and their carriages to be got out of the holds of vessels half a mile from land, and transported to the beach, and the tents of three brigades to be erected. All this to be done in a hostile country, where the possibility of an attack was to be momently guarded against, and in a place unknown before to nearly every individual attached to the expedition. When I say that all this has been done, and, on the whole, well and satisfactorily done, I offer the highest praise to all whose labors have contributed to so desirable a consummation.

The fact that most of the troops under Gen. SHERMAN'S command were volunteers is a consideration not to be overlooked in estimating the difficulties of his task, or of the duties of his subordinates, officers and men. Unused to such complicated and arduous work, unused to submission to discipline, never having lived in camp until three months ago, unfamiliar many of them with the use not only of their military weapons, but of the implements of labor put into their hands, they yet have learned quickly their unwonted tasks. Some, under the instructions of engineers, have thrown up batteries 13,000 yards in length; others, under the command of artillery officers, have learned to work heavy guns; others have followed topographical officers on reconnoissances—all, duties to which they were entirely unaccustomed. All have been obliged to learn the difficult lesson of obedience. Some were, at first, inclined to plunder, but this inclination was speedily and sternly repressed, and now, after the lapse of less than a fortnight, the army is tolerably well established on the shore of South Carolina. I will not repeat the details of its defences, lest they should reach those who might make an ill use of the knowledge; but it will not be amiss to state that the original fortifications, strong as they were in construction and armament, are now made only the base of those enlarged defences which, by the time this reaches you, will render our troops absolutely secure against any attack. To Capt. GILMORE, the Chief of Engineers, on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, will be due the credit of these new works. His labors since the moment of the victory have been incessant; his judgment has dictated the position of the lines and the character of the fortifications, and his skill and energy, ably assisted as he has been by Lieuts. TARDY and O'ROURKE, both of the regular army, and attached to Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, have accomplished the results.

The troops are now settling down into camp life in their new position. HAMILTON'S light battery has the honor of an advanced position, as has also Col. PERRY'S New-York regiment. Others are placed along the coast, or by the side of creeks, or otherwise, as the military discretion of the commanders has dictated. Drills and parades occur daily, notwithstanding the great amount of fatigue duty still required of the soldiers. Religious services are held on Sundays again. Attention is paid once more to the cleanliness of the men and the police of the camps. The teamsters are assigned a camp for themselves and their horses; the hospitals are under excellent regulations; the system of the Quartermasters' and Commissarial Departments becomes more apparent; the men are able to live with a greater degree of comfort. Some of the transports have left the harbor; a few of the gunboats also have disappeared. The beach does not present an aspect of confusion, such as greeted the eye a week ago; and, altogether, a great orderly community is taking the place of the chaotic and disturbed mob of men and crowd of stores that were scattered, apparently pell-mell, upon Hilton Head a week ago.

One of the most remarkable features of the new life in South Carolina, is afforded by the negroes. Black servants have been hired by many of the officers, as waiters and washermen and women. Black gangs have worked on the shore, or been used as oarsmen; blacks have served as scouts and guides in the reconnoissances. Crowds of the women and children may be seen in various parts of the camps, but especially near headquarters, where they inhabit their old huts still. There they receive their rations, there they build fires to cook their food or do their washing, and cluster into odd-looking groups, picturesque for all their squalor. The men and boys join them at night, and always, after supper, in a dilapidated outhouse, is held a prayer-meeting. I listened outside, last night, and heard ardent ejaculations of thanksgiving for the favorable chance God had given to "my colored bruddren." The jargon was absurd, but it was earnest; the singing was out of tune and time, but it was fervent. In some quarters the blacks are less religious, and held a ball to celebrate the coming of the Yankees. I have talked with nearly half of those I have seen: have asked them which they preferred, the new or the old order of things, and though some few here and there spoke kindly of their old masters, *there was no mistaking the genuineness of their gratitude for the change.*

At Beaufort, where not a few seemed sad at the pillaging that had occurred, yet even these declared they had long prayed for our coming. They laughed at the idea of our injuring them, which all declared their masters had endeavored to instill. The fact that they receive pay for their labor seems especially to delight them; and as for comfort, many have told me that they never lived so well before. None evince a vindictive spirit; even those who speak of having been whipped often and severely, are by no means indignant; but on the other hand, those who seem to have been most kindly treated, evince no regret for their old condition. Two or three, perhaps half a dozen, were undoubtedly found armed at Beaufort, but no other indications of a warlike disposition have been detected. The determination of all who can escape, to leave their masters, is, however, continually asserted. *So far as the slaves are concerned, an advance into the country from this place would undoubtedly be followed by an immediate rush of the whole population toward our camps.* I doubt whether they would be guilty of greater atrocities than those of pillage, unless the whites should madly provoke them, or insist upon the slaves following. Centuries of bondage has had its effect, and the spirit of the race is effectually cowed; they are not savages, but slaves; they will accept their freedom if it is offered—they will not of their own accord fight for it.

The proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN to the South Carolinians was carried last week by Lieut MAGNER, one of his aids, to a distance of about eight miles beyond Beaufort, and there delivered to a clergyman named WALKER. Lieut. MAGNER went carrying a flag of truce, and saw no white person on the road until he fell in with WALKER. He went to Beaufort in the gunboat *Seneca*, and then took mules for himself and his comrade, Dr. BACON, of the Connecticut Seventh. It was with some difficulty that Rev. Mr. WALKER could be induced to hold any communication with these gentlemen, much less to receive the proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN; but he was finally induced to carry an open letter, containing the proclamation, to Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Beaufort, who had fled from that place with the other inhabitants, but left a letter on his table directed to Gen. SHERMAN. In this letter he claimed the protection of our forces as a British subject, and in his reply the General disclaimed any intention of injuring either British subjects or American citizens who should remain peaceably and inoffensively in their houses. After an interview with WALKER, Lieut. MAGNER met two rebel officers, who approached him with a flag of truce, inquiring his errand. He told it, but of course did not offer to deliver the proclamation to them, as it was addressed not to any military authority, but to the people of the State. The officers, however, treated him civilly, and a conversation of half an hour in length ensued. The rebels were Capt. BARNWELL and Lieut. MCKEE, of the South Carolina Volunteers. They had the grace to admit that the ravages at Beaufort had been perpetrated by blacks, but declared the negroes acted in order to save the property for their masters from the Yankees. The blacks, they said, were very much to be pitied, fearing us so greatly; indeed, the principal reason of the rebels for any regret they felt was the apprehensions the poor slaves entertain of the Northerners. As to our victory at Port Royal, that was not surprising; they did not expect those little mud forts to cope with our navy; but now that we were on land, they were ready to meet us.

The mud forts carried over forty guns, and were pronounced by the Charleston and Savannah papers of Nov. 7, the day of the fight, impregnable. I was at Beaufort, and saw how eager the poor negroes were to save their masters' property, even breaking pianos, and ripping open feather beds in their anxiety, and hastily conveying away every scrap of portable property. Some of them had piled it up in their own quarters, doubtless lest we Yankees should appropriate it.

The officers made no objection to the reception of the proclamation by Mr. WALKER, but said there were no loyal citizens in South Carolina to whom it could be addressed—at least none that Northeners would call loyal. Before the interview closed, Major SARMES, the commandant of the post, came up, but said little more than his subordinates. The rebels directed Lieut. MAGNER what road he should pursue on his return, and promised that his flag of truce should be respected. The meeting occurred within about two miles of the place called Gardner's Corners, eight or ten miles from Beaufort, on Port Royal Island. Soon after leaving these three officers, Lieut. MAGNER came up with a party of rebel cavalry, who also behaved with courtesy, gave him fodder for his mules, and partook of his lunch. With that exception he saw no white men on the road. The planters' houses were deserted, but apparently not pillaged. The slaves in many instances were yet working in the fields.

At Beaufort no further pillaging has been done within the past week. Commodore DUPONT, Gen. SHERMAN, and a party of naval officers, who visited that place a few days ago, determined not to occupy it immediately, so that we are not responsible for any ravages that may occur; but the blacks were very fully apprised of the abhorrence with which their conduct was viewed. The destruction of property had been great: nearly every house in the town was broken into, and its contents spoiled. On the same day, large quantities of cotton were discovered at plantations on the river, and the two great resources of Southern wealth—cotton and slaves—were thus ascertained to be at our disposal at these headquarters of rebellion. We have but to stretch out our hands to seize immense stores of the former; but to say the word, and the very foundation-stone of the sham Confederacy, as its Vice-President has called the institution of Slavery, will be not shaken, but removed. So much for the strength of the rebels' where rebellion should be strongest. If this be the case here, in South Carolina—if these two elements of its power are in reality so weak at the very heart and citadel of treason, what must they be elsewhere?

As for the unanimity of the South, the blacks declare that many of the whites who enlisted here, in South Carolina, were forced to do so; that *some of the soldiers were brought to Fort Walker chained*, refusing to fight, saying they had no cause to fight, no slaves to defend; and among the handful of prisoners taken, one has already petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and go North; while several others admit that they had no interest in the quarrel with the North; two say they were told if they did not volunteer they would be drafted, and so they volunteered. That the Captain of our gunboat *Pocahontas* was the brother of the Commanding General of the rebels in Fort Walker is well known. On board the *Wabash* on the day of the battle was a South Carolinian Lieutenant, and the commander of the *Bienville* is a native of this State. I dined to-day in camp with a Major, who is a Texan, and whose family are now in that extreme southwestern State; with a man who three months ago was a Lieutenant in the secession army, which he had been obliged to join, but from which he escaped at the earliest chance with two Southerners, both connected with this expedition, who had freed themselves from the clutches of the rebels since last May. These happened to mess together; and that such a congregation should occur even by chance shows how great a probability there is of a great Union sentiment yet existing in the seceded States. If such things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

The British frigate *Immortalité* has been in the harbor for a day or two past, her officers visiting the shore and several of our vessels. She was saluted on her arrival, having first paid a similar compliment to the *Wabash* and the battery.

Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, has just got in from Beaufort, and reports that the whites return thither every morning in small numbers, but leave by day-light. They have already forced two or three hundred of the negroes away with them. Lady's Island, near by, is, however, full of fugitive blacks.

A rebel schooner, containing 30,000 blankets, a large number of Colt's revolvers, and other army stores, has just been brought in, captured by the *Dale*, of the blockading squadron. The prize is one of the most valuable recently obtained. It was taken off Fernandina.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Definite Intelligence from the Enemy—McCulloch and Rains at Springfield—Price Marching to Meet them, Leaving Desolation in His Rear.

ROLLA, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Our scouts this morning bring definite and reliable reports of the movements of the enemy in the Southwestern portion of the State. They were in the camp of the rebels at Sarcoxie on Thursday.

MCCULLOCH understands the retrograde movement of our army to be an attempt to get in his rear. His scouts report to him that our whole force was crossing the White River.

MCCULLOCH had marched to and is encamped at Springfield with a force of 4,000 men.

Gen. RAINS, who had command at Sarcoxie, with 7,000 men left that place on Friday last, and has joined MCCULLOCH by this time.

Gen. PRICE was at Pineville, McDonald County, with the balance of the rebel army, HEALSA took up his march on Friday, and is advancing northward to join Gens. MCCULLOCH and RAINS. Gen. PRICE on his march desolated and destroyed everything to prevent our troops getting in his rear.

There are no large bodies of rebels between here and Springfield. There are over a thousand refugee families here, many of them in a destitute condition, with a pitiful prospect for the Winter, and more are constantly arriving.

The measles are raging in the different camps here to a great extent.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The State Declared Out of the Union—The Rebel Gen. Crittenden—Andy Johnson's Son-in-Law Arrested, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The rebel State Convention, at Russellville, Ky., have made a declaration of independence, passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted the laws and Constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the acts of the rebel Government.

The Bowling Green *Courier*, of the 21st inst., says that the rebel Brig.-Gen. GEORGE K. CRITTENDEN, brother of THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, a General in the Federal army, has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, and assigned to the Department of the Cumberland Gap.

DAVID L. PATTERSON, son-in-law of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, was arrested on the 19th ult., and taken to Knoxville for trial.

Richmond advices say that the British steam sloop-of-war *Racer* is expected there soon.

It was reported that the privateer *Sumter* had been captured on the coast of Texas by the frigate *Niagara*. [This is probably the old story in a new shape.]

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON SHIP ISLAND.

The schooner *John N. Genin*, Capt. SAFFORD, arrived yesterday from Ship Island, near New-Orleans. Reports that the fortification at that place is finished, the guns mounted, and a force of one hundred and fifty men from the different blockading ships detailed to work the guns.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The full organization of the Western Virginia Convention was completed to-day.

The work of forming a State Constitution has been assigned to a committee of nine.

There is no division of sentiment in regard to the formation of a new State.

Business will be dispatched as fast as possible, and application made to Congress early in the session for admission into the Union.

The general outside opinion is that a gradual emancipation clause will be adopted.

GEN. FREMONT EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 28.

Major-Gen. FREMONT and family passed through this city this P. M.

The Bemis Heights Regiment left this city this evening for New-York.

A LETTER FROM COL. LEE.

THE QUESTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth regiment, captured at Ball's Bluff, writes briefly from Richmond, 18th, that as one of the officers drawn by lot to offset the course of our Government towards the rebel pirates, he is an inmate of a cell of the jail at Richmond. The same is true of other officers. His health, and that of Maj. REEVE and Capts. BOWMAN and ROCKWOOD, is good. Col. LEE is permitted to say, on good rebel authority, or what he considers as such that the rebel Government is not only willing, but anxious, to secure an exchange of prisoners with the United States Government.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

ROBERT A. CARTER, Member of the late Maryland Legislature, was released from Fort Warren today; also, the following political prisoners from Kentucky: J. W. Roberts, Joseph T. McFeat, W. E. Carney, W. Grubbe, Stephen Woolbridge, J. W. Griffin, Louis Holsclaw, Frank Crowe, Henry Thurber, Joseph Buck, A. McDowell.

The United States storeship *Release*, at Holmes' Hole, has on board six Government prisoners for Fort Warren.

GEN. LANE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE, and a portion of his staff, arrived in this city to-night, and took quarters at the Revere House.

FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but does not bring a word of news.

MR. PRENTICE AND THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

A list of fifty subscribers was recently made up at the Merchants' Hotel and sent to the Louisville *Journal*. Mr. PRENTICE made the following reply:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 11.

MY DEAR SIRS: Yours of the 7th inst. is received. I beg leave to tender to you, and, through you, to all the gentlemen whose names you send me, my most earnest thanks. Such liberal kindness encourages and sustains me. Come what may, I will do my duty. My own and my country's enemies may kill me, but they cannot conquer my soul.

Very truly yours, GEO. D. PRENTICE.

DONATIONS TO THE UNION MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The schooner *E. Sheddon*, lying at the foot of Beekman-street, East River, is now taking in cargo for Hatteras Inlet, for the Union men of North Carolina. It consists of flour, pork, beef, molasses, boots, shoes and dry-goods, or any donation that may be sent will be received and as such forwarded.

THE PULPIT AND THE REBELLION

SERMONS ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Sentiments and Opinions of the Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

Discourses by Rev. Messrs. Beecher, Chapin, Burchard, Raphall, Tyng, Hawks, Osgood, Cohen, Cheever, Thompson, Bartlett, Parker, Smith, Adams, Williams, Hague, Vinton, Spring, Gillette.

According to usage, all the churches of New-York and Brooklyn were opened for Divine service yesterday, and the attendance was generally large and respectable. The leading theme of all the sermons was the one suggested by the nature of the service,—the reasons for thanksgiving to Almighty God:—but, naturally enough, in almost every instance the discourse turned upon the rebellion, the lessons it teaches, the spirit in which it must be met, and the prospect which it holds out. We give below abstracts more or less extended of as many of these discourses as our space enables us to publish,—regretting that we are compelled to omit many in the highest degree worthy of notice.

SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached to a large audience yesterday from the following text:

Judges 14, 8. "And after a time he returned to Tacs, and turned aside to see the carcase of the lion, and behold there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of the lion."

Samson was on an errand of love. He was interrupted by a lion, which he slew. He gained his suit. But then, everything went by contraries. The woman whose love was sweeter to him than honey, at first entangled and imperiled him. She was the real lion. Whereas, on his way home, he found that bees had possession of the lion's carcase, and had filled it with honey. And so, in the end, the lion was better to him than his unfortunate wife. But, how full of suggestions is this incident. Who would have looked for honey behind a lion's paws? While he was yet roaring and striking at Sampson there seemed little likelihood of his finding a honied meal out of him! But if lions, bravely slain, yield such food, let them become emblems! The bee signifies industry among all nations, and honey the ideal sweetness.

To-day war is upon us. A lion is on our path. But, being bravely met in its track, shall in industry settle, and we shall yet fetch honey from the carcase of war. You will not object if, to-day, I bring you honey from the lion's body. At first, and to unhopeful souls, it would seem as if no day of Thanksgiving ever were so sadly planted. Nor will I undertake to persuade you that there are no evils to bemoan; there are many. But, the evils are transient, superficial and vincible; the benefits are permanent, radical and multiplying. Not long ago, we were a united nation. Our industry was bringing in riches as tides of the ocean, and no man could imagine the manhood of a continent whose youth was so august. Now, a line of fire runs through from east to west, and more than half a million men confront each other with hostile arms. Villages are burned, towns deserted, neighbors are at bloody variance, industry stands still throughout fifteen States, or only forges implements of war. The sky at night is red with camp-fires. By day, the ground trembles with the tread of armies. Yet, amid many great and undeniable evils, which every christian patriot must bitterly lament, there are eminent reasons of thankfulness, several of which I shall point out to you.

1. Since we must accept this war, with all its undeniable evils, it is a matter for thanksgiving, that the citizens and lawful Government of these United States can appeal to the Judge of the Universe, and to all right-minded men, to bear witness that it is not a war waged in the interest of any base passion—but truly and religiously in the defence of the highest interests ever committed to national keeping. It is not a war of passion, nor of advance, God is judge! nor of anger, nor for revenge, nor of fear and jealousy, as if to cripple a dangerous rival.

2. We hold that the territory of these United States is common to all the inhabitants, and is not simply a possession, but a *trust*. Unless by the deliberate decision of the people of these United States, lawfully assembled, and constitutionally expressed, that territory may neither be abandoned, alienated or partitioned. Is it the duty of New-York to defend *its* territory against foes without and evil men within, from the lake to Montauk? Is it the duty of each New-England State to defend every foot within their jurisdiction? In like manner, and for the same reasons, but in greater force, it is the duty of all the States to main tain the integrity of the national domain.

2. It is the duty of the citizens to stand up *for their Government*; to protect its just authority; to maintain all its attributes; and to see to it, that its jurisdiction is not restricted except by those methods which have been predetermined and agreed upon in that Constitution on which it stands.

3. But, in one particular case, the reasons for maintaining the Government in all its ample jurisdiction, are intensified beyond all meaning, by the fact that the dangers which are threatening it, arise, confessedly and undeniably, not from a perversion of the principles of our Constitution, or from an oppressive administration of Government under them, but because a large body of men, gradually infected with new political doctrines, in their nature irreconcilable with the *root principle* of our Government, have determined to overthrow it that they might change its fundamental principles. We are not left to infer this. There is this merit in Southern politicians, that they are frank and open in the declaration of political doctrines.

The best head among them is Mr. STEPHENS, and he declares, in the most emphatic manner, that the object of the rebellion is to introduce new principles in Government instead of the old. [Mr. BEECHER here read an extract from Mr. STEPHENS' famous speech on that subject, in which he alleges Slavery to be the corner-stone of the Confederate Government; the first in the world based upon the great philosophical and moral truth that the negro is not equal to the white man. "I will take the liberty," said Mr. B., "to interpolate in his speech, that it will be the last one based upon such a corner-stone.] [Laughter.] With infamous effrontery this Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States, declares that "this stone which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief corner-stone of the new edifice," thus blasphemously placing the white men of the Southern Confederacy in the position of Jesus Christ in the Christian scheme.

Dr. SMITH, a prominent scholar of South Carolina, inquires, in a pamphlet, "what is the difficulty and what is the remedy? Not in the election of Republican Presidents. No. Not in the non-execution of the Fugitive bill. No. But it lies back of all these. It is found in that *Atheistic Red Republican doctrine of the Declaration of Independence! Until that is trampled under foot, there can be no peace!*"

Allow me to say, that until that is trampled under foot, or its antagonist, there can be no peace. Which is to go under time will show. I might multiply testimony. It is needless. The matter, so far from disguise, is the pride and boast of that boastful land. This is, then, a rebellion not against oppressive administration, but against the principle of equal justice, of the fundamental right of liberty in every man who has not forfeited it by crime. It is a miserable subterfuge to say that because we hold that all men are equal, we therefore hold that they are of the same degree of power and capacity. All men are as children before a father—not equal in talent, wealth, or opportunity of usefulness, but with the right to the same kind and degree of justice. Every man, whether born black at night or white as daylight, has the natural right to the free use of the powers of body and mind that God has endowed him with. In that sense they are equal

and it is declared, without equivocation, that the rebellion is brought upon us because this Government is founded on this false principle of human equality. And the people of this nation are aroused to defend their Constitution and Government, not simply because it is assailed—but, as if Providence meant to make this conflict illustrious in the annals of the world—because it is assailed in those very respects in which it embodies the latest fruits of Christianity and the last attained of modern civilization. We will defend our Constitution at any rate. But when it is charged with the noblest principles as with a crime, it appeals to every conscience and every heart in this land, with a solemnity as of the judgment day, for its defence. And it is in view of these facts that we repel, with just indignation and with glowing pride, the amazing charge of the late Lord, and now Earl JOHN RUSSELL, who declares that the two parties in this conflict are contending, the one for empire and the other for power! We are contending not for that part of the Constitution which TIBERIUS GRACCHUS gave us, nor for that which came from Rome, and expressed justice as it had been developed in that iron-hearted ruler, but that part which Christ gave—which has been working out for 1800 years. The principle now in conflict is that very one which gives unity to history. It is the golden thread that leads us through the dark maze of 2,000 years and connects us with the immortal head of the Church! Is there no cause for thanksgiving, since we must war, that God has called us to battle on ground so high, for ends so noble, in a cause so pure, and for results so universal? For this is not for us alone. It is now so that every great deed nobly done is done for all mankind. The Potomac is a river of the earth, and the battle there is a world-battle. There is not a man who feels the chain—serf, yeoman or slave—that has not an interest in the conflict that we are called, in the providence of God, to wage against this monstrous doctrine of iniquity. There is honey in that lion.

2. It is matter of thanksgiving that we have not sought this war, but by a long and magnanimous course, endured shame and loss rather than peril the Union. It has been forced upon us! I do not mean that it would have been wrong to take initiative in so sacred a cause. But, if, when the end is right and all right, it can be shown that there has also been patience, an honest and long continued effort to seek the right by peaceful methods, and that that most desperate of all remedies, war, has been forced upon us by the overt acts of the rebellion, and is not either of our wishing or our procuring, it will give an added lustre to our cause.

I make these remarks out of respect to the Christian sentiment of nations. Contiguity is raising up a new element of power; and we not hesitate to pay a just respect to the opinions and expectations which the Christian Church and philanthropic people of other lands has entertained. And we stand boldly before the earnest peace men, the kind advisers, the yearning mediators, yes, and before the body of Christian Church—and declare that this war which we could not avoid without giving up all that Christian civilization had set us to guard and transmit, cannot be abandoned without betraying every principle of juctice, rectitude, and liberty.

We do not fear force and trial. In the end, those who should have given sympathy, but have given instead chilling advice and ignorant rebuke, shall confess their mistake, and our fealty to God, and to Government, and to mankind. When it would have swelled our sails, there was no breath of applause or sympathy. When the gale is no longer needed, and our victorious voyage is ended, we shall have admiration enough. But meanwhile, God has called us to war upon a plane so high as never feet, I think, trod before; and though we do not want it, and prate against it, and with long endurance sought to avert and avoid it, now that it has come, it is an infinite satisfaction to us to know that we can stand acquitted before the Christianity of the earth in such a conflict. There is honey in that lion.

III. It is a matter of thanksgiving that this war promises to solve those difficult problems which have baffled the wisdom of our wisest counsellors. There stands in the Vatican at Rome a marble prophecy of America—a noble and heroic man; on either side a lovely son, but all, father and sons, grasped in the coils of a many times enfolding serpent, whose tightening hold not their utmost strength can resist. And, with agonized face, Laocom looks up, as if his anguish said: Oh the gods can save, whose hate we had offended. So sat America! Around this Government, and around the clustered States, twined the gigantic serpent of Slavery. But here let the emblem stop. Let us hope for another history than that of the fabled Greek.

There have been secret and open reasons—many that have made Slavery a most unmanageable matter. Had it been desired to test to the uttermost the power of Republican institutions to sustain good government, no other conceivable trial can be imagined that would so do it! It gathered up into its coils almost every one of those unmanageable elements, each one of which alone is counted a match for human wisdom. An inferior race—a foreign race, separated from us by signs and badges the most marked—a people whose nation brought in the element of climate; whose existence, in the relations of government, fed every one of the fiercer passions, and touched but few of the moral sentiments, and these feebly. Educating men to idleness, avarice, lust, and pride of dominion, these poor African bondsmen, in all their helplessness and weakness, were able to cast into this nation troubles and difficulties which the strongest and wisest, knew not how to heal or endure! War seems likely to clear up the question that politics could not. By our organic law we were forbidden to meddle with these local institutions, which were injecting our national veins with poison. We could not bring to bear the moral forces by which other evils are met, because:

1. There were sectional pride and jealousy.

2. There were both commercial and political influences, dividing —insidiously dividing good men—and making it impossible to raise any public sentiment except a tempestuous one, which could do no good.

And so we were drifting—the North more clear for Liberty every year, and the South more determined for Slavery, but, by that very fact, each having less and less influence with the other. Now they are rudely dashed together! But this conflict can procure emancipation in no such way as England is pleased to propose as the condition of her sympathy. It was not by her sympathy that we became independent [laughter;] it was not by her advice that we have grown her equal; and we perhaps be able to settle our troubles without English sympathy. But one thing we will have. In the coming end, when they are settled, we shall have their admiration and their sympathy.

Meanwhile, however much it may alarm or grieve us, we are bound to say we are going to trust to God and get along without England. [Laughter.] Of all the advice that has been given, while it may seem to those who know not the nature of our institutions most rational, there is none that chimes more with the Northern feeling than this—to make a declaration of emancipation to settle this difficulty; and no other popular and powerful foreign advice could be followed. *We must conduct this war by and through our institutions*, or else we must declare that our institutions have failed, and that we have reverted to original principles. There is only one or the other of these courses. The last we cannot and shall not do. We are not going to say to the world that Republican institutions have so signally failed that we must abandon them and re-establish other ones. No man will see that. We who boast of our Constitution, must not violate it ourselves in putting down those who violate it. *We must not by congressional legislation declare political emancipation.* I wish we could. I wish Adam had not sinned, and his posterity had not been affected; but that does not help the matter. I wish our fathers had stood out against what are called the compromises of the Constitution. Better then than now. The serpent just hatched is not half so much to be feared as the serpent full grown. Our troubles have increased with every generation, and what is the use of sighing over what can't be helped. Our fathers signed the bond, and we accepted it. *Can we afford to break it for the sake of even so magnificent a result as the emancipation of the slave?* Shall we rend the crystal instrument—the joy of the world, and our pride? It is very easy to say, "now it is a state of war—let us declare emancipation." The war has not driven us out of our institutions. We are not ourselves in a state of rebellion. We cannot expect by destroying the Constitution to put down the rebellion. If any one ask me whether a law or a constitution are inferior to original principles of morality and justice, I say no; but plighted faith is itself in nature of a sacred, moral principle. Our faith is given and must be kept! When we cannot abide by our promise, then, in methods expressly provided, we must withdraw the pledge and the agreements of the Constitution, and stand apart as two separate people.

What legislation cannot do, the sword can and will do. What we never could have had the liberty to do, the rebels have thrust upon themselves. There never was a more remarkable instance in which condign punishment has followed transgression than this. Having made war for the maintenance of Slavery, they have brought down on their own heads this destruction. Let us see: The Southern strength in this self-imposed war is Slavery. They have placed this system as a bulwark, and are fighting our Constitution from behind that. And now it has come to pass that by their own selecting and arrangement we are not able to fulfill our sworn compact to maintain the integrity of the Union and the Constitution itself, except by breaking their shield of Slavery. It is not a political act but a military necessity which they have compelled, and by that means brought on themselves the beginning of emancipation. Slavery will soon become a burden to them too great to be borne, and they will become the most earnest wishers for its end.

But look at the effect of the rebellion as regards property. By rebellion they have forfeited not only their lives but their property. Some of that property has taken to itself not wings but legs, and run away. [Laughter.] The Government must take these fugitives in some way in its hand. Thousands, who a few months ago were under local law, have gone out of the hand of the local master, and the Government now holds them. How? Are they men or chattels? By what constitutional or legal right can the Government look upon them as anything else than men? You may call them contraband—the Southern law that called them slave is broken. In the possession of the United States they are no longer chattels, and the Government is bound to treat them, if not as citizens, yet as men.

It is not a little puzzling to me, by the way, who have heard it asserted so often by so many good men, that the patriarchal institution began such a love between master and servant that the slave would not take his liberty as a gift. The inhabitants that in disordered times has seized these blessed creatures—the preference of the bondage of liberty to the liberty of bondage—seems so strange that I can hardly account for it unless by supposing there was some mistake in the premises. I suspect that the African does after all love liberty—though I do not doubt their curled hair, black skin and crooked spines make most important political difficulties. I suspect that the African, as regards their love of liberty, is just like the Anglo Saxon.

In so vast a system, so loosely compacted, and so subject to fevers, inflammation, the very disturbances of it, the disturbance of the occupations of slaves, turning them away from their regular fields, the reasons for their turning away, must break into their own darkened minds. The drilling of them for service, the putting of them into fortifications, is educating and preparing them for something else. But that is not all. *The South has consented to pay a premium of $200,000,000 for free cotton.* It has said to the world, "If you would like to outbid us in the market, we will tie up our hands for two years." In the meantime the West Indies, India, China, Africa, all the world is raising cotton, for there is a premium upon it. Cotton on these shores invokes the cotton from Africa; cotton on African shores shall reach and strike at Slavery here. As cotton has made Slavery, so cotton shall kill it. [Applause.]

When this Government shall have accepted all the slaves of the men in arms, then this is the true doctrine, permissible by the Constitution, and forced upon us by the war, namely: *Confiscate the property of men in arms against the Government.* The Government will then hold men and not slaves. *The first duty, therefore, of the Government, will be to institute a Provisional Government, adapted to the capacity of the slaves.* Our Government has got to do something for them, and it is not going to put them up at public auction before the world. There is going to be, therefore, a United States Government for the Africans in the South, right parallel with the local Government. There is going to be a National Government for Africans right by the local Government for freemen. There will be two different antagonistical Administrations. How will they work? See what the rebellion has done. It has compelled us, in extending the Constitution, to extend its ægis over the slave, and make a new Provisional Government for those that they have compelled us to set free. Just as soon as we are ready to take care of them, God will put them into our hands. God never brings to birth a multitude, any more than an individual, without having prepared a bosom upon which it can lie and food that it can eat.

Again, it is a matter of profound thanksgiving that although the steps by which emancipation is to be accomplished are not apparent, we see the direction in which it is traveling, and from which we believe it will come. What we could not do politically, they have given us the liberty of doing by the arms of the military.

Once more: When this great struggle is past it will lay the foundation of a peace firmer than ever we have had before. 1: Because it must extinguish that pestilent heresy of the absolute sovereignty of individual States. We are not thirty-six crowned sovereigns sitting in council together, but thirty-six United States whose general Union and local independence are both alike inimitable. Our political troubles come trough this heresy. Slavery is the cause, but State sovereignty is the crevice through which the powder was sifted that it was expected would explode this girt. It must be made burglar-proof to avoid any such danger hereafter. This struggle, when ended, will bring into better respect the North and South. They have met heretofore chiefly at two places. The South has come to Newport, Saratoga and other watering-places, where, I must beg leave to say, it has seldom met what we would be willing to present as specimens of the North—as genuine examples of Northern families—and it has met the North in the halls of Congress—and Heaven forbid that it should be allowed to be thought that those men represented us. [Laughter.] But now we have sent representatives that we are willing to exhibit to the South, they are marching though to show what Northern men can do. [Applause.] Since the South, as a mass, cannot read, we must give them vocal instruction. [Laughter.] And since they will not come to our school we must send our schoolmaster to them, [laughter,] reviving the old peripatetic system by which the philosopher walked and the disciples went with him. By the time our army has gone through the Southern States, I think there will be a change in the public sentiment in regard to the manhood, courage, power and resources of the North. And I tell you, without sarcasm, that it is upon this that I expect to be passed a peace in time to come that we never had and never could have had before. They have not respected the civilization of the North, nor could they. Such is the inevitable condition of the white man that slavery breeds, that he cannot understand the forbearance and the elegancies that belong to Northern civilization, and the thing that will best inoculate him with a proper appreciation of it is the mailed fist. [Laughter.] What you cannot teach them by the mouth you can by the smiting hand. [Laughter.] There are some things that parents don't tell their children except by discipline, Moral ideas oftentimes come through the skin. [Laughter.] There never was a community that needed to be more instructed, according to the language they themselves speak, than the South; and when they find you are courageous, and a match for them, they will respect you.

There are likewise causes of rejoicing on account of the providential events that have surrounded the struggle thus far. There have been years when we could not have maintained this struggle. Ten years ago our foes would have been of our own household. But what a progress in ten years! We are now an undivided North. There are reptiles, to be sure, that hiss, but no sooner do they put their heads above the earth than they are scotched. [Laughter.] The North stands now like Paul, when he stirred the fire and a viper fastened on his hand. The spectators expected to see him die, but behold he shook it off and suffered no harm. First they thought he was a culprit, and then a deity. So the North, standing by this fire, finds on its hands a viper, but shakes it off and suffers no harm. We are a united, irrefragible, indivisible North, and just as sure as the sun rises and sets, we shall be victorious. [Loud applause.] Nor are we to forget that as the stars in their courses fought against Libera, so there have been great natural agencies coöperating with us. It has pleased God, for two successive years, to make the earth teem with corn. We have had two years of abundance. For what? To take the crown from the head of cotton and put it on the head of corn. [Loud applause.] Why? Because it was the proud boast of the South that "cotton is king," and by it they expected to bring France and England to their terms, and crush the North. I walked through the corn-fields and heard the leaves rustle. I thought it was only the wind; I did not understand it. It was God speaking through the corn; his message is now interpreted to me. Every field throughout the North lifted up its long sword-blades, prefiguring victorious arms, and every wind that rustled the leaves said: "Liberty is coming; corn shall dethrone cotton." [Applause.] For now, just when manufacturing England would have demanded our ports to be opened, she happens to need our corn more than our cotton. We come nearer to starving her than the South to clothing her. The Emperor of France has just been obliged to retrench and reduce his armies. He is compelled to practice economy just at the time when, if there had been abundance of prosperity, he might have desired to have a finger in our affairs. So we have a guaranty of peace in France and England. We are going to fight it out ourselves. We have sealed five thousand miles of coast, and shut the rebels' breathing-holes. Now we are putting in the red-hot shot at the upper end, and in a short time I think victory will be ours. God has been pouring money into our coffers, and taking it away from England. The old Government would like to step into the ring. Stand off spectators. Let these two gigantic forms stand—Liberty and God, Slavery and the devil—and no man put hand or foot into the ring until they have done battle unto death. Amen! even so, Lord God Almighty! It is Thy purpose and Thy decree.

SERMON BY REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preached from the following text:

"But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come."—Mark, iv., 29.

He said: Perhaps there is no sentiment more purely devotional in its nature than the sentiment of thanksgiving. Prayer may be an impulse of selfishness and fear—worship may be but a blind recognition of a superior power—but the act of thanksgiving is more indicative of a constant intelligent piety. It is by no means so common a sentiment as prayer. When the relief has come, men forget the helper. When the tempest-tossed voyager has reached the port, he remembers but lightly the God to whom he cried out from the depths of the stormy sea. Thankfulness is very apt to be balked by another cause. Men do not always see what they ought to be thankful for. Unless the benefit is immediate and tangible, they are very apt to exclaim, in spirit if not in words, "Well, I don't see any great reason for being thankful. This is a year of great public misfortune—a dark and trying time for the nation—derangement of business—disturbance of social relations—war and all its attendant horrors. What is there now to be thankful for?" Or, "I have been sorely afflicted—I have lost money, friends and place. Why should I be thankful? Thus the spirit of thankfulness is balked, because men do not recognize any good but that which is open and palpable—they do not recognize the blessings which come out of suffering—they do not see the great ends of life as distinguished from the great processes of life. Man stands as the mere agent and beneficiary of God. We see a beautiful illustration of this in the growth of the seed. Man merely sows the seed and reaps the harvest. He cannot make the seed. He cannot make it grow. No power of the chemist will enable him to construct a single germ of life. He can only put the seed in the ground, and sleep and rise, and the seed springs up and grows, he knows not how. The man of science could never yet tell us how it grows; but by and by it is ready for the harvest, and then there is something for him to do; and immediately he puts in the sickle because the harvest is come. What can be more expressive of man's dependence than this simple statement of the ordinary processes of nature. And how appropriate that at least once in the year as these processes culminate we should be brought face to face with this beneficent mystery of seed-time and harvest, and feel our dependence for the absolute necessaries of our being. This gives us the ground for deep and fervent thankfulness. Surely we must be very blind not to recognise the grounds of thanksgiving which exist at the present time. Wonderfully for us has the beautiful process described in the text been carried on, in the year now drawing to a close. Though man has been baffled in many of his interests and his hopes, nature has faithfully performed her part; the sunshine, the early and the latter rain have accomplished their beautiful chemistry, and in silence has taken place the transformation which has clothed the hills in verdure, and covered the valleys with corn. The human agencies of wealth have been disturbed; but the great necessaries of life are abundant. Our commerce has been deranged upon the ocean; but the golden sea of wheat, rolling its billows in the glad sunshine, has given us material plenty; and in these greatest results the country never was richer. Then there is prevalent health. We are free from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday. We are abundantly blessed in precisely those channels where human agency is most powerless, and where we feel most our dependence. Who then does not feel the inspiration of gratitude and praise, and gladly avail himself of the opportunities of this Thanksgiving-day? The most absurd thing in the world is to coax a man to be grateful. If any man is disposed to look in the dark and say, "It is a terrible time, an awful time," he can do it; but there is only one thing that can excuse such a feeling. There may be a calamity which for a time absorbs all other feeling, and for a time justifies sadness and gloom; but the man who goes about publicly crying, "Woe, woe; it is a terrible time," unthinking of our many mercies, does not deserve pity but only blame for his ingratitude to the great Giver of good. But men are slow to realize the blessings which come out of suffering. Our spirit of thankfulness is narrower to-day than it would be, if in the darkness and calamity which we deplore, we had faith in the Divine Providence that all is laden with the highest good. From the very things which men suppose should cramp or limit our thanksgiving, flow more abundant reasons for thanksgiving. It is wonderful that in the last passage of Christ's life, when he gave to his disciples the cup which was to him the cup of bitterness, sacrifice and suffering, he gave thanks. The Saviour found cause for thankfulness even in the terrible ingredient which was to be commended to his lips. And if we felt as we should feel to-day, we should take this national cup of sorrow and tribulation, and in the midst of it all should give thanks. The truly devout nature cherishes a constant spirit of thankfulness, because it believes all that is implied in the passage from which I have taken my text. It is not a material harvest chiefly of which Christ is speaking. That is only an illustration of something far more important, the growth and development of the Divine kingdom, the kingdom of truth and righteousness and everlasting good. And he implies here that the same laws which apply to the material world apply also to the moral world. We are often more troubled about things which take place in the moral world than the things which take place in the physical world, because we do not see that God works in history, that He works through nations, that He works through individuals as He works through the grain when you cast it into the earth, and it comes up in due time, first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear. The analogy holds good. What is the kingdom of God? It is not merely ecclesiastical history. I tell you, when you want to know about the kingdom of God, to study all history; every event, every movement, every transaction, develops the processes of God's kingdom and involves its interests. There is nothing which takes place in the great theatre of events, no revolution, no battle, no strife, no form of good or evil, that is not intimately connected with the development of the kingdom of God. How does man stand in relation to the world-wide order of events? Exactly as he stands in relation to the material harvest, as an agent, as a beneficiary. He has his sphere of responsibility just as the husbandman has his. If the farmer does not sow the seed, he reaps no harvest; if he sows bad seed, he will get bad results; if he sows tares, he will have a harvest of tares. In relation to the vast movement of events, man is but an agent. He does not make events; they come through him, by him; but the great movements of history are beyond any individual power. Man no more makes them than he makes the seed. Once in a while in the course of history there comes a leader of men. Some people think that LUTHER made the Reformation. Not at all. The Reformation made LUTHER. You always find the men whom God Almighty has ripened for the condition for them. He sends the harvest of men and results as surely by His processes, as He sends the material harvest. The results come by and by, and come entirely different from what men supposed. A man thinks, "Well, here are certain institutions, certain conditions, and such results will come. There is a revolution, and it will produce such an effect upon history." The shrewd critic for the newspaper says this movement will produce this result, and the sagacious statesman says it will produce that result. But it does not produce either. Something grows out of it which the wisest of them never calculated upon. All that man can do is to sow the seed, and put in the sickle when the harvest is come. The great world's harvest is not yet come. All these lugathering processes are transitional, not final. But, after all, how often is seeming sorrow the fruition of blessing! How often is that which is sown in tears reaped in joy. My friends, do you see God's providence only in the physical world, in the beautiful order of the heavens, in the steadiness of the seasons, in the springing of the grain? It is just the same in the historical world. What looks like confusion is sometimes a transition; and the golden web of order, as sure as the band of the Pleiades, runs all through it. There is a steadiness of purpose through all, and in due time the harvest will come, and be gloried in thereafter; for what has seemed to be but an accident will prove to be the law of God's processes. I have been inclined to think that America is peculiarly a providential country. Of course, by the very theory I have advanced, all countries are providential, for God is working through them all. But still it would seem as if the Hebrew nation, in its history, was peculiarly providential, for we see God working through it and with it more than with other nations; and so with America. It is the continent upon which results hidden from the eyes of men for long ages have been brought forth at last in the revelation of time, and here has been the fruition of the various efforts of men to establish civil liberty. The great democratic experiment is here. In the moment of the conflict lately, they feel that any defeat by one party or the other decides that question. Europe has scattered the seeds. The results grow here. We are making history; and yet here men stand, in the world of history, just as they do in relation to the material harvest, as agents or beneficiaries. Look at the events which have come upon us. For how many of them are individual men responsible? I know that party hate, that sectional malignity will go to this man and that and say "You are the cause of all this." Poor, shallow, miserable reasoning! There is not a man or party in the country that is the cause of all this, or ever could be. They may have propelled or hindered certain results, but if you crack open the question of responsibilities, you get a deeper question. One man says it is the Anti-Slavery agitation which has brought this upon us. But what caused the Anti-Slavery agitation? Another man says it was the Secession Party which was the cause of it all. But what caused the Secession Party? Whence came the opinion that arose as early as the old articles of Confederation? There are things that come into men's minds to act upon, when the sentiments ripen, but where is the spring of them all? Here stands a man that gives utterance to a truth that shakes a nation to its centre. Whence comes the truth? He did not make it. God sends it. The seeds of truth are made by no man, but come through men. The result comes; man is the agent of it, the instrument of it, but he does not make it. Here is a harvest, a terrible harvest, some say. It is a harvest of death—the sickle is the sword, and countless unknown graves are the garners. It is a fearful harvest, this gathering in of our young men, and our strong men, wrapped in the bloody ceremonies of the great garner of death. It is a deplorable harvest, a harvest of sorrow and lamentation. To-day is generally the best day of all the year; the day of homegatherings: the day when the boy off at school comes home, when the patient toiler in some distant city returns, when the daughter comes back, when the children and grandchildren come together around the family table. How is it to-day? The mother looks around, and there are some leaves not there; some of them scattered far away; some of them lie where the Potomac washes by, and the Autumn leaves sing their requiem over unshrouded graves. Thus to many it is a harvest of mourning. And to many it is a harvest of sectional hatred or of national devotion. Here, indeed, the great national table may be spread to-day—it ought to be—but some of the family have not come to it. Some of them are sulking away in the corner; they want to divide the old homestead, and split up this grand and beautiful land. They will not all come with us to-day, but God grant that in another year they may be all here—that when the national table is spread there may be thirty-four plates and thirty-four States—the Star-Spangled Banner flying over all. [A burst of enthusiastic applause.] Many looking simply at financial difficulties and sectional hate, at war and suffering, will be very apt to say, "What is there to be thankful for?" because they look simply at the outside, and the palpable part of the matter. What is there to be thankful for? Again I say we are to be thankful for the harvest, and not only because it feeds us, but because of the financial and political aspects of that harvest. What should we have been in this great struggle without this bounty that has came to us from the earth? Who can estimate what a political engine it must be for our good? Who can tell what a power it has given us to defend our National integrity? Had God given us famine where should we have stood? If God works in mysterious ways, how providential this National harvest? Moreover, we begin to see now what is the power of our country; that a single State is not king, and cannot rule the country. We begin to see that corn is king, as well as cotton; that grain is king; that the subsistence of nations is a power; and all the more shall we feel this from the very trials of the hour. Then again we have occasion to be thankful for the loyalty which is a band of union among us. Could any man calculate the chances, eight months ago, of a division among ourselves—of a war in our very streets—without thankfulness to the mysterious Providence which has crystalized the nation into a unity, and torn away all grounds of dissension, which has struck the scales from the eyes of men, and taught all to feel a single nationality with one pulse of the heart. We cannot regard it as a mere matter of human device. What politician could have appealed to Whig, Democrat, Republican, to men of every party, to Irish, Germans and French, and make them all act as one man? There was not logic or power enough in the world to do it. And yet, in one night, some mighty spirit went over the face of the waters, and the next morning it was a nation, with one purpose, one soul, one heart, and, God granting, to continue so until this great work of loyal duty shall be accomplished. And what is the cause of this? The same power that makes the seed to grow and the harvest to come, now makes us more of a nation than ever before, in the sentiment of loyalty. We shall now know better than ever what a country is worth; and we shall have a higher appreciation of that sentiment than ever before. Thankful am I for that; and who is not? We must be, from this very trial, a nobler nation, more of a nation; with more of a nation's life, dignity, purpose and power, than ever. This is the harvest we are gathering in; a harvest of national sentiment, of national strength, of National dignity; and the sickle is the sword. The immediate process is terrible, but the result is grand and sublime and worthy. We are gathering in a harvest of noble names—of names that will enrich the nation—ELLSWORTH, GREBLE, WINTHROP, LYON, BAKER. We have planted their seed in front of the guns and in the conflict; and the whole land will be enriched by it. It will blossom to a future of results that no man can overestimate. There is sorrow in private homes to-day—an ingathering for the moment of tears, sad memories and broken hopes. Let us also see that there is an ingathering of noble recollections, of popular pride. Fathers, mothers, mourning for your sons, wives for your husbands, children for your parents, you have planted seed for future ages to reap when it comes their turn to thrust in the sickle. Could we see and realize with the genuine vision of faith in Providence, we should be thankful for just the harvest we are now gathering in. Our fathers planted the seed that was given them to plant. What kind of a harvest was to grow out of it? Superficial thinkers thought a harvest of wealth, of abundance, of liberty; that there would be no more trouble, for the American Revolution settled everything. That seemed to be the feeling of the Fourth of July orators, that the world's history was accomplished, and the democratic idea triumphant, in consequence of that Revolution. Not at all. There were to be many another revolution besides that, some of them harvests of suffering, but all tending to the same results. What are a nation's richest harvests? What is it that a nation stores in its archives, and gathers into its garners? It is its days of trial, of sacrifice, of martyrdom. What is it that arouses a people most? It is to speak of their heroes and their martyrs. It is the dark lines, the trying times, which makes the nation rich. It is not its wealth, its material power, but its sad memories, its baptism of blood and sorrow. So now we are gathering in a harvest of trials. It is the very harvest we need to gather in. Our fathers sowed the seed of Republican institutions; and what is to prove their superiority and strength? Not days of calm, unbroken prosperity, but trials, when the tares spring up with the wheat. The evil seed was here. Ah! if there had come up merely a harvest of degeneracy, of national weakness, we might have mourned. I remember when SIDNEY SMITH said in the Irish Parliament, of CADMUS and the dragon's teeth: "Mr. Speaker, I perceive that our losses have been scattered like dragon's teeth, but, thank God, the harvest has been of armed men." Our harvest has not been degeneracy, but the national agonies have produced armed men; and, thank God, we have with strength vindicated our right to be a people. The harvest is before us, temporarily dark,—a harvest of death, but a noble harvest notwithstanding. The seeds of the heroes, and martyrs, and patriots, whose houses are sad, whose bones lie in the furrows of great battle-fields, by the sickle, though it be the sword, have produced results which enrich the nation and elevate the individual man, and for the positive results which will grow out of those present trials, will we gather together, to-day, and thank God even for this harvest of darkness that we now gather in.

SERMON OF REV. DR. BURCHARD.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, preached from the following text, being the second verse of chap. vii. of II. Kings:

"When a lord, on whose hand the king leaned, answered the man of God, and said: Behold, if the Lord would make windows in Heaven, might these things be? And he said: Behold, thou shalt see it with thine eyes."

The reverend doctor commenced by urging the necessity for every nation of attending to the lessons taught by history—especially by sacred history—and of laying to heart the truth which they teach, that a just God presides over the destinies of nations, and that if a National sin be the cause of the present war, his operations will be aimed at its destruction, while if the preservation of the sin be the object of the contest, he may permit the ruin to be complete. The preacher then rehearsed the history of the siege of Samaria, by the King of Syria, in the days of Elisha the prophet, and the miraculous interposition of the Almighty for the deliverance of his people,—drawing therefrom the lesson that God will never desert a nation which places its confidence in Him. His help will be manifest—His wisdom will point out means of deliverance. Our country even now has many reasons for special thanksgiving. The advantages we enjoy for the education of the people—the freedom of our institutions—an upright judiciary—our ability, through commerce, to supply the wants of other nations—the advancement of science, and its service in the practical affairs of life—the wonders of the railroad and the telegraph—the advancement of our literature—our freedom from pestilence—and, above all, the freedom of our religious worship, were dwelt upon as special causes for thanksgiving to Almighty God, from whom they are all derived. And yet, said the preacher, this hitherto prosperous, this highly favored country—ranking inferior to none in the family of nations, and at peace with all the nations of the earth—is plunged into rebellion, the most wicked, the most wanton, the most causeless rebellion. Never, in the history of the world's great crimes—and none greater will be found on record—was rebellion so merciless, so ferocious, so ensanguined. Taking advantage of their position, and the weak and feeble, if not most criminal, hands that held the reins of Government, designing men—men who had nothing to lose, but everything to gain by success—stirred up revolt first in a single State, with the avowed purpose of disrupting that Union bled for and established by our fathers.

Was the then Executive ignorant of the facts? He knew all, and more than all, for he knew what was going to be done. In the Message sent to the State Legislature of South Carolina by Gov. PICKENS, in the early part of this present month, November, he says: "On the 17th December, 1860, the day after I was inaugurated, I sent a confidential agent to the President of the United States, demanding Fort Sumter. On the 20th December, the President sent Gen. CUSHING, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, to me with a letter. I had but a short interview with him, and told him I would send no reply to the President's letter, except to say, very candidly, that there was no hope for the Union, and that, as far as I was concerned, I intended to maintain the separate independence of South Carolina, and from this purpose neither temptation nor danger should for a moment deter me." This is the written record of a man who had but just returned from the Russian Embassy, having received his pay, and given his receipt as deriving it from the United States, and who had gone forth and returned under their prestige, and at their expense. Of course this treasonous resolution was detailed to the President, who did nothing, absolutely nothing, though possessed of all power. Gov. PICKENS had previously informed mankind that he was "born insensible to fear"—truly a most glorious heritage. But brave men rarely boast their courage; they are modest; they do not seek to attract the public regard by bombastic and baseless self-gratulation; and he had forgotten, if he ever knew, that the bravest are those who turn pale with fear at the commission of *wrong*, but are bold as MEN, and lion-hearted in the performance of right. Gov. PICKENS is a living testimony of the frightful perversion, the wretched delusion, to which a deliberate course of wrong-doing subjects the wrong-doer. What I am about to tell you is history from the purest sources, though derived from its originator, who is fearless only in respect of shame. In the same official Message he says: "The cadets of the Citadel Academy at Charleston, under the immediate command of the scientific officer then at the head of that institution, were the first corps I directed to occupy a new battery on the channel, *with positive orders to open the fire.*" * * * On the 9th day of January last they drew the lanyard of the very first cannon that was ever fired into a vessel bearing the flag of the old Union, and triumphantly drove her back, filled as she was with armed men to invade our soil, and sailing under special orders. * * It was this cannon which opened fire upon the *Star of the West.*" The hand that penned these words never trembled; the cheek of the writer never blanched: the heart that gave vitality to the hand never smote him for this stupendous infamy. To turn the cannon of his country against a ship of his country—to command the young and inexperienced to apply the fuse which sent a death-intended missile that might have sent hundreds to a watery grave—to trail the flag, under which his own father fought and perished, in the dust, is the perfection of iniquity, requiring something more than human, and not angelic, to equal or surpass! In keeping with these monstrous proceedings is his audacious appeal to posterity: "Circumstances placed us in the vanin this march to idependence. We claim no exclusive merit; but under severe censure, and the most trying circumstances, we only endeavored to do our duty, faithfully and bravely. Events have since vindicated the wisdom and patriotism of our course; and I confidently appeal to the future, with the proud consciousness that posterity will exultingly point to every page of history as tablets on whose marble surface shall be engraved the record of our honor unstained and of our integrity without a blemish."

The Nemesis of History never sleeps. Gov. PICKENS and the State of which he is the head will have their due reward. And if the wide-spread sentiments of the people can influence now, and influence a generation which must derive their knowledge from ourselves, the crimes of the present population of South Carolina, with their penalty, will be read in a page like this: "Charleston, once the chief city of South Carolina, with their penalty, will be read in a page like this: "Charleston, once the chief city of South Carolina, by reason of its atrocious treason, in endeavoring to compass the disruption of the United States, now lies in a mass of ruins. It never did advance as other cities, and hastened more speedily to decay. The providence of the Almighty has been peculiarly severe—as severe as with Sodom and Gomorrah—and a keen remembrance of its iniquity still prevails,—so much so, that its example is held up to the minds of our children to execrate and avoid. Its commerce is diverted and given to another. For years no ships have visited its port. The few inhabitants that remain realize the abomination of desolation. A curse rests upon it, and even the names of its prominent men are distasteful and despised. The busy hum of congregated merchants has long been silent. The business of her streets has gone, and the grass grows in the roads. Houses, once the residences of families, whose arrangements would denote both wealth and comfort, the rooms of which, if walls could speak, would tell of converse gay and blasted hopes,—houses, now roofless, falling, the abodes of unclean birds. The State-House and the Legislative Hall still remain; but the only sound that strikes the ear is the flapping of the wings of bats. Of the gardens, once radiant with flowers, not a vestige remains. A shapeless mass of tangled weeds, with ivy running up the trunks of trees with destructive luxuriance and tenacity, sucking their life-sap, of which the seer and yellow leaf is too sad an indication, meets the gaze in every direction. The winds sigh through the branches, and the screech-owl sends forth her sharp and bitter sorrow." Does such a record appal? Yet, who would regret it? The first instigators of treason should feel, individually, the accumulated woes of those who have felt the loss of property, the loss of fathers, the loss of husbands, the loss of sons;—and more,—they should be made to feel, who draw the sword, a blood-red hand yet wields a sword, to thrust it to the hilt in the quick.

War is at all times to be deprecated, but civil war, internecine strife, is the most relentless when the cause is least. History has revealed to us that an entire generation has passed away since the inception of the idea of secession. Southern men, who despise the appellation of American, by their violent and unchecked language, have sown discord among the masses, and, appealing to the very worst judges—their passions and their interests—they have declared their property in human flesh and blood, and bone and muscle, was not only in jeopardy, but could never be extended. Southern literature has been either bold for separation, or tinctured deeply with allusions to secession and the blessings consequent to the independence of the Confederate States. To this end, reckless ambition and disappointed hope have been at work with an ardor worthy a better cause. Our mints, our arsenals, our arms, our navy-yards, our ships, our officers—trained to the art of war at the public expense—were stolen and taken from us. And the North and the South are arrayed against each other with an army of hundreds of thousands on either side. The South threw down the gauntlet with a sneer, thinking the North too timid to take it up. Do you ask the cause? Do not be misled by believing it a question of free-trade or protection. The truth is this, and it cannot be concealed: An empire is sought to be established whose foundations shall be Slavery—hourly, daily, yearly, eternal bondage. The Northern mind—that is, the mind imbued with the religion of Jesus—at once the praise, the honor, the saviour of the land, abhors the perpetuation of involuntary servitude, because it trembles at what God abhors. "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death," is the expression of God's abhorrence of Slavery, and the severity of the penalty is a proof of the greatness of the crime.

When the present Executive was elected to office, he swore to uphold the laws and maintain the Constitution. In the face of Heaven that was his oath; and the Northern army, gathered around him on the banks of the Potomac, in Western Virginia, in Missouri and other places, and the vast navy afloat and operating, part of which has struck a vital blow at rebellion on the very soil of those who brought about our troubles, and hoped to escape their righteous retribution, are intended to demonstrate his sincerity and his determination, at all hazards, to restore the integrity of the Union. But what is the integrity of the Union? Why are we at war? Surely not for an *idea*, but for a stern fact. In the hands of God, do we not esteem war as a punishment? And if there be punishment, something must exist for which we are punished. National sins provoke God to anger; and when his fury is kindled, He permits war and desolation to come upon a people. This is our punishment; but that is not all. The object of punishment is reformation. We punish crime that we may repress it or prevent it. If, then, Slavery be a sin, containing in itself the absolute essence of all abomination known upon the earth, from murder downwards—and that it is a sin millions hold here in common with all Christendom,—the restoration of the integrity of the Union must mean the restoration of the rebellious States, with that eradicated which caused the rupture. Upon this hypothesis, and this alone, can we secure the smile of God. Then, this war will purify, and with its inevitable evils it will produce incalculable good. Already arguments are canvassed as to the disposition of slaves at the termination of the war. The huge confiscations by the South of Northern property will demand consideration in the settlement. But will the handing over of the human property of traitors, fighting against their country, to loyal Southerners, who have sacrificed all for their loyalty, meet the case? No—a thousand times no! It would be but a distinction without a difference, and leave the matter more complicated than it now stands.

We owe a debt of gratitude to our brave and no

...ing for a righteous cause, which deserves our confidence in the power of God to achieve for us a triumphant result.

The attendance at St. George's was large, and the singing, both choral and congregational, unusually fine.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HAWKS.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

After the usual preliminary service suitable for the occasion, the Rev. Dr. briefly addressed the congregation as follows:

We had assembled this day for Thanksgiving with hearty hearts. He was here to speak humbly and thankfully for God, and not to ask whose instrumentality has caused all our troubles. Let us leave the guilty to God; and it will do us good to ask why is God's Providence the troubles have been sent, what benefit to our souls we may derive from them, and find in them, if properly viewed by us. This is common ground on which, as poor sinners, we may all stand alike, and all be of one mind. If we have a proper appreciation of the providence of God and our relations to him. You will please understand what I am about to say has no more application to one part of the country than to another. It may apply to the North and South. We were all guilty alike. This people, for some years before these unhappy troubles commenced, had in a great degree lost sight of God. They did not acknowledge him in all their relations. Had they done so, we would have arrested our steps, and would have remained in a different position from what we are to-day. There are three modes by which God chastises his children, as Scripture teaches; and those three are war, pestilence and famine. We were very proud. Prosperity had made us proud. We had grown rapidly to be a great and mighty nation. Let me read to you the warning from Scripture which you have already heard in the second lesson of this morning, which we should all of us heed, for it will bear repetition forever and forever; and I will leave it to you to apply it for yourselves.

After reading the second lesson at length, the reverend preacher said: Solemn words are these of God. One of the most striking exhibitions of our pride, arrogance, and self-sufficiency is the vain boasting of our strength, and the vast superiority of our country and its institutions over those of all others. And it was just in this very particular that God, in an incredibly short time, has humbled us before all civilized nations. The man is blind who does not see God's hand in this. We are not wanting in sagacity to see to our worldly interests, nor are we destitute of persevering industry in promoting them. These are distinguishing features of our national character; but, in the madness of the hour, our wisdom and sagacity are trampled under foot, and straightway our strength and our industry are actively employed in the work of our own ruin. Do you not see God's hand in all this? He makes us our own executioners. He has laid his hand upon us in judgment; that hand will never be removed until the discipline has either worked for our good, or ended in our destruction. I speak of God, and this is his truth as recorded in his word. Oh! blessed forever is God's mercy and long-suffering kindness; and may we, through the blessed influences of his Spirit, be brought to see and acknowledge His hand. By humbling ourselves, we may attain by prayer through Christ, that grace which may enable us to render habitual service to Him as our Father and God, and then in this heavy chastisement which is now upon us, we may derive our first and greatest cause for thanks. Then we will see that God has chastened us because He loved us. You need not be angry with me for speaking thus plainly to you. For more than one-half of my life I have served at the altar of my Master, Christ. I pray that, in His mercy, He may forgive our sins. Oh, brethren, I have loved you, and I have loved your souls; and my heart's prayer to God is that you may be saved. In a life of more than three score years, let me say I never saw God's hand plainer than I see it now. I must, ere long, give up my account to God for the faithfulness with which I have dealt with your souls. I must speak what I conceive to be God's truth, when it is applicable, whether it be agreeable to you or not. Now, let us turn our thoughts to other causes for thanksgiving. If all your family met around the domestic hearthstone to-day that assembled there a year ago—oh, thank God for that; but, alas, how many a one has been sent to his last sleep since this day a year ago. How many a home North and South has been made desolate; how many weeping mothers, widowed wives, helpless orphans and bereaved sisters will miss the loved ones. Oh, Lord, have mercy on all these throughout the length and breadth of this sinful land. Let us thank God that our Christ is not taken away from us; that he still lives, an all-prevailing intercessor; that through the mighty power of the Holy Ghost he may so direct us all that we can bow down in penitent sorrow for past sins.

SERMON BY REV. DR. OSGOOD.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The discourse preached by Dr. OSGOOD at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, was listened to by a large congregation. The reverend clergyman selected his text from Isaiah 52d, commencing:

"Awake, Awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem."

We rejoiced in our country now as never before, because we met and trusted to surmount difficulties we never met before. There was no sense of gain like that which comes after the fear of loss. God meant to humble us in order to exalt us. We thanked God, first of all, for the recovery of our physical strength and material resources thus far, and we had good hope for the full and final recovery. At the outbreak of the rebellion its spirit breathed its pestilential breath upon the industry of the land, as the deadly cholera chills the blood before the cause is perceived. We now had confidence in our credit, and in our abilities and resources. The preacher then referred to statistics to show the amount of breadstuffs the country had produced within the last year. He was confident that the labor of the North would eventually master the despotism of the South. Notwithstanding the threat of the Southern leaders, our ships were floating on the sea, and not rotting at our wharves. Our commerce was also in a favorable condition. This City had been first to favor the South in fair commerce, and had been first to give succor to the rebels against Southern treason. We should give thanks that our labor had not suffered but slightly. The poorer classes, thus far, had not been obliged to draw their earnings from the savings banks. On the 1st of January we had $49,000,000 in our savings banks, and although some part of this sum had been drawn by people in good circumstances, yet the laboring classes left their deposits untouched. Whilst our enemies were threatening to close up the gates of our Western commerce by guarding the Mississippi and the Missouri, the mouths of those great rivers were changed to our own noble dominions. The friends of the Government were found in the hearts of the people. Our Government was great at its birth as an ebb as at the commencement of this war. The preacher then alluded to the wonderful change which had been wrought by our present rulers. He thanked God for what our Government had done, and for what to some extent, it had not done. It had done its duty as far as possible according to Constitutional laws. It had restored credit and almost created our army and navy, and we thanked our rulers that they had not thought it their business to establish a new Government. It was well that our rulers were not willing to sacrifice our Constitution to a set of oligarchs or radicals, and that our Constitution had not been changed by a slave power. We hoped in emancipation without the destruction of local authority or constitutional power. Only civil law and the acts of peace could raise up the condition of slaves, and the day must come when the oppressed shall go free and the bell of Liberty ring throughout the land. We were thankful for the grave and judicious stand taken by the Government. Let us say, God save our President and bless him, for he had shown himself to be a lover of his country more than a minion of party.

The stern will of the people began to be seen in the camp and in the pulpit. Our condition was like that of the sedentary student, who, instead of studying his profession, was compelled to practice it. The world looks at him with a face of stone, or, perhaps, takes him by the throat, and he finds that all his delicate ideas will not save him, but he must take care of himself or starve. He must now struggle to secure a loaf of bread within the grasp of his hand. So with our country. All our ideas of grandeur disappeared, and our national dominion and wealth would have vanished, did we not put forth our strong right arm and vindicate our right by our might.

The character of our enemies were next commented upon. Their present attitude was evidence of that inferior school in which they had been educated.

Instead of following our foolish custom of sacrificing our great statesmen to a set of huckstering politicians, who look upon office merely as a means of distributing spoils among themselves, it was to be hoped that we were now learning better. It was to be hoped that we would choose leaders who embodied our strength, and that we would put the strong men in the right place. If this were carried out, it would upset every one of the old party platforms, destroy a host of wire-pullers, and would grant leave of absence to no small proportion of incumbents of office in the States of the nation. We had begun to practice this in our army.

The preacher then paid a just tribute to the energy, ability and conduct of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and felt confident that we would eventually succeed in overcoming despotism, and freeing the oppressed.

SERMON BY M. S. COHEN.

STANTON-STREET SYNAGOGUE.

The Congregation Bnai Israel, corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, having no regular preacher, an address was delivered by the President of the Congregation, Mr. M. S. COHEN. The speaker said that they had met there that day to return thanks to the Supreme Ruler for the manifold blessings bestowed on us, and for the bountiful harvest gathered, and to pray for a speedy restoration of our beloved country from one of the most horrid strifes, "civil war," and to restore our deluded brethren once more under that peaceful banner and Constitution which they had abused and desired to destroy, and to grant that the efforts of those who are now doing battle for their country might be crowned with success, and they be speedily restored to their homes and their fire-...

...It was true, we had had some disasters, but we had also our victories; and who can estimate forever very chastisements would turn out to our advantage, for had not the present strife developed to the world at large our strength, and would it not tend to still further establish our democratic principles of self-government? All this was the work of an All-wise Providence, who alone directed the events of things, and shaped men to work his will. The address, which was replete with logical and patriotic sentiments, was listened to with considerable attention by the members of the congregation, and a large number of strangers.

SERMON OF THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

"The powers that be are ordained of God." (Romans, xiii, 1,) was the text selected for the suggestion of his sermon yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. The preacher said we have, at this anniversary of public and private gratitude to God for his blessings, all accustomed reasons, and many more, for thanksgiving and praise. Amidst the convulsions and calamities of secession, disunion, treason, and the vast crimes accompanying and following rebellion on such a scale, although these things are beyond question the judgments of God against us for the sin of Slavery which has brought these very evils upon us, yet, viewed in another light, the war itself, though the worst of all wars, civil and fratricidal, is the greatest of God's mercies for our Government, country and people. If we will so receive it. For the first time in our history, it places our great national iniquity at our disposal, with power to sweep it from the country at a blow, and is rapidly uniting all parties and classes in this opinion, and in the determination so to deal with it. The opportunity is granted by God, and it is an opportunity, in fact, of moral regeneration, of reintegration; not merely reunion or reconstruction as heretofore, but transformation. The old sole cause of disunion, crime and evil is cast out, and the law of sin and of death conquered and replaced by the law of freedom and ... the spirit of life as it is in Christ Jesus. It is an opportunity in which God offers us back again our original power over our own Government, which was fast passing from our hands, and the Government itself becoming an oligarchical despotism. It is an opportunity in which God calls upon us as a people to obey him and act as sovereigns under his rule, reserving, as our right, the right over the administration of our own Government.

Dr. CHEEVER went on to say that in this view and with reference to the obligations under which the gift of such an opportunity from God brings us, we may take the present occasion to apply the whole train of instruction from the celebrated passage in the 13th chapter of Romans on government to our own form of government, with the manner of God's institution of it in our own case, and our responsibilities to God for its righteous administration, especially in the crisis and prosecution of the present war, which we are bound to conduct in the interests of justice and equity and for the deliverance of the oppresed. The responsibilities of the Government to the people and to God, as also of the people to the Government and to God, are to be carefully considered.

SERMON BY REV. J. P. THOMPSON.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

The Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle, preached a sermon upon the present war, and the advantages to us as a nation. He gave a brief history of the origin of the observance of a day of thanksgiving in this country, and considered that the present occasion was one calling for special thanks on our part. His discourse would relate to the present condition of the country. What was the cause of our present disturbed condition? It was Southern Slavery. The spirit of Slavery was essentially tyrannical and despotic, and had created at the South an aristocracy inimical to republican institutions. While republicanism was based upon just representation, the oligarchy of the South had for its foundation a species of human chattelism. The effect of this aristocratic and oligarchic spirit had been largely dominant in the political affairs of this nation for the last thirty years. Every measure—whether of the mails, the division of territory, or the regulation of the internal policy of the Government—had been taken in the interest of Slavery. We, as a nation, had begun to lose sight of those patriotic sentiments which animated our fathers in the formation of the Government. Our constant and habitual deference to the spirit of Slavery was fast extinguishing our National feeling, and there was danger of our statesmen becoming mere sycophants. Even the pulpit, in its subserviency to the slaveocracy, had gone so far as to compare American Slavery to the patriarchal and Mosaic institution, and to argue that it was a benediction of mercy to the African race. Something was needed to awaken us from this lethargy, and the first gun which boomed against our flag aroused us like the trump of the resurrection. We stood upon our feet once more; the dry bones rose up and presented an array which indicated that that trumpet-call was indeed a resurrection to new life. We should thank God for this rekindling of the smouldering fires of patriotism which had so long slumbered. Another cause for thankfulness was the abundance and prosperity which had marked our progress thus far in this struggle for National existence. The history of wars showed that distress, suffering, and even famine, were the necessary accompaniments. But who among us was really suffering for the necessaries of life? We had ourselves raised every dollar needed for the prosecution of the war, and the bountifulness of our crops, and the fruitfulness of our commerce, had maintained us in a position of prosperity compared with that of any nation ever before engaged in war. Another, and the highest cause of thankfulness, was the success which had thus far attended our efforts in maintaining Constitutional Government. Though our arms had met with some reverses, yet, on the whole were in a conquering position. The spirit which had been aroused in the nation was ominous of success. It had come to be considered, once again, glorious to die for a good cause. A LYON and a BAKER were shining examples of devotion to their country. Intelligent foreigners had predicted the overthrow of the Government, through lack of loyalty in the people. But we were beginning to return again to the spirit which animated the patriot fathers. Whatever names in the conduct of this war might hereafter fill the official roll, the prudence and wisdom of WINFIELD SCOTT, and the promptitude and bravery of the men of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, would never be forgotten. [Applause.] Not only must this rebellion be put down, but Slavery incarnated in it must be extirpated. Let it be known that righteous men, praying men were working and praying without ceasing for this end and that they would never rest satisfied until the dragon of rebellion was cast into the bottomless pit, and the cover shut down, never again to be raised. [Applause.] This was no time to put on sackcloth, but rather garments of praise and gladness. God was establishing his government upon the earth; he was giving the land to the saints, if they only knew enough to take it. We should take courage and go on from conquering to conquer, until the whole earth shall be under the divine government, and the land be filled with the glory of God.

The exercises terminated, by the congregation singing the hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," and the Doxology.

SERMON BY REV. MR. BARTLETT.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, delivered a discourse to a large audience upon the following text from Exodus, xxxii. ch., 18th v.:

And he said: it is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome, but the voice of them that sing do I hear.

The speaker prefaced his discourse by a reference to the origin of Thanksgiving Day among the Pilgrims in 1631, on the occasion of the arrival of a ship from England laden with provisions for the starving colony, and said that of all the 230 Thanksgiving anniversaries that had dawned upon us since that time, none was more solemn and ominous than the present. We were asked to rejoice and thank God, when it seemed almost like making merry at a sick bed, or rejoicing at a funeral. Yet, when we viewed our present trials with the eye of faith, and cast our eyes to the future with a confident trust in the goodness of Divine Providence, we were enabled even in this, "the Winter of our discontent," to behold the "glorious Summer" in the distance, and to hear above the roar of the tempest "the voice of him that singeth." Our present trials were but the prelude to a more glorious national life in the future. When we reflect that over 1,000,000 of men have been drawn from the industrial pursuits of our country, that the national thought has been turned to the most deadly animosity, that our most peace-loving citizens are now contriving the most deadly instruments of slaughter; when we contemplate the precious young blood that has already been shed, and that upon this day of thanksgiving, up and down the land, instead of the incense of rich viands, arising to God, the tears of the widow and orphan will he held up to his mercy, we may well imagine that it is more a groan than a song that we hear. But if we turn our ear in another direction, we shall find that it is indeed the voice of singing that we hear. We hear it in the num of industry which yet fills our land; we see it in the plenteous harvests of the year; we feel it in the general prosperity which we still enjoy, in the protection of our free Constitution and equitable laws, which still guarantee to us the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We still have every *source* of happiness that we ever had—somewhat impaired, it is true; but could we but look into the future, he believed we would behold greater cause for gratitude this year than ever before. Some of his hearers had been called upon to suffer much for their beloved country. Let them thank God for that. Those who had gone in the army, let them remember them to-day. Some of them had fallen in battle. Let their parents thank God that they had been enabled to sacrifice so much for a cause so noble. Manifold and blessed would be the fruits that would spring from this rebellion. It would fuse the incongruous element of American society. It would make all American citizens feel that they are Americans indeed. There would be no more Saxons, no more Scandinavians, no more Celts—but all would be con-...

...with and proud of the name of Americans. A few years ago we were divided and quarreling about nationalities, and these threatened to be a war of the worst of all strifes. This would be done away with in future. The men who had fought side by side for the preservation of our Government would hereafter feel that they were one in nationality, one in patriotism—Americans all. The war will also break up that false notion of chivalry, in which he who killed the most time, and killed it the easiest, was the greatest knight. It will also, as it has already done in a great measure, enable us to sift the chaff from the wheat, and to discover the right men for the right place. MCCLELLAN and the men under his command had sprung, as it were, from the soil, and old Neptune had given us another DECATUR in the person of DUPONT, and another PAUL JONES in the gallant and heroic WILKES. The war will also free us from the social and political corruption which have been gradually undermining our liberties, and make us a more reasonable, just and God-fearing people.

The speaker concluded by alluding to the many private and domestic sources of joy, and causes for thanksgiving, with which all were blessed, and above all to the way of salvation opened up in the teachings and sufferings of our Lord, which was an eternal source of gratitude and thanksgiving to God.

SERMON BY REV. JOEL PARKER.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the course of his sermon yesterday, Dr. PARKER touched upon the topics of the times as follows:

There has never been a time in our whole history when so great an evil has impended, and when so much kindness has been received from the dealings of a benignant Providence. There was a necessity for the present conflict. There is an important sense in which it could not have been avoided. It was inevitable. It would have come sooner or later. Besides it is, no doubt, a needful discipline, on the part of God's good providence, to make us what we ought to be.

The exasperation growing out of the popular controversy in regard to the Slave-labor and Free-labor systems has been the occasion of the war. We can scarcely say that such exasperation has been the cause of the war—it has been the occasion of it merely. That is to say, ambitious leaders have appealed to that exasperated feeling to foment rebellion, and but too successfully. These leaders have not so much as complained that the Government has not protected them in their rights. The most that they have pretended to as a grievance is that they have reason to fear that the Administration may give them justice in time to come. The controversy that has created this exasperation on both sides has not been so much political as it has been ethical and religious. The people in societies, the pulpit, the ecclesiastical assemblies and newspapers, North and South, have fanned the flame for mutual recrimination.

The war does not directly involve any principle touching the subject of Slavery. The question at issue is only this one: *Shall the Constitution and the Union be preserved?* It is the simplicity of this one issue that has secured such unexampled unanimity among the people of the North. But, although the war does not directly involve the question of Slavery, it does indirectly affect it—it confiscates slaves, as property, whenever their masters are found in rebellion; and, since the General Government cannot hold slaves as property, their confiscation involves their emancipation, and it is left to the South to say how far that emancipation shall extend. If it goes to the extent of blotting out the institution, I am sure we shall not mourn it as a loss; and, if 4,000,000 of Africo-Americans should be wasted by being put into competition with our white toilsmen, even this would be a less evil than the destruction of this Government.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ASA D. SMITH.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This discourse was founded on I. Thess. v. 18: "In everything give thanks." He remarked in the introduction that true gratitude is to be always exercised; that there are no possible circumstances, however afflictive, in which we may not find grounds for it. Applying this sentiment to the present occasion, he proposed to speak of the reasons for thankfulness which stand connected with our great national trouble. We are, in the first place, gratefully to recognize in this trouble a needed chastisement; and, in the second place, to note thankfully the tokens of Divine favor which have been interlinked with it.

Under the second head, the points made were: 1. The happy timing of the trial—it came at just the right juncture. 2. The union of the North, so remarkable and so unexpected. 3. The developments which are being made of the nature of Slavery. 4. The fact that all compromise with the rebellion is now clearly precluded. 5. The new impulse given to the sentiment of nationality. 6. The measure of success which has been granted, especially the recent victories. 7. The lively interest awakened in the moral and spiritual welfare of our forces. 8. The tests of character which these times afford. 9. The golden opportunities now presented for all fidelity and heroism. These points were discussed at length, and variously illustrated.

He remarked on the third as follows:

We may find another cause of thanksgiving in *the developments which are being made of the nature of Slavery.* Not that we thank God for the evil; but that, since it is upon us, it is well that we should see, before it is too late, its most malign and pestiferous character. Something both of its wrongfulness and harmfulness was perceived by the Fathers of the Republic. Stronger language than some of them used in reprobation of it, the most violent Abolitionist would hardly ask for. Witness, for example, the burning words of JEFFERSON. It was a cancer, most of them thought, on the body politic; yet it had not reached the vitals, and they trusted it would not. They reluctated at using the knife, though we see now it would have been the part of true wisdom as well as of consistency. They thought it not necessary. The native vigor of the young Republic would throw off soon, they hoped, the acknowledged malady. Making provision for cutting off its chief nutriment by the prohibition of the Slave-trade, they trusted mainly, for the rest, to the expectant treatment. It is not impossible that this would have sufficed—with such gentle jogs to nature as our Assembly of 1818 supplied—had not a potent stimulant been incautiously, and it had almost said unwittingly administered, in the familiarly known as Wurtz's Antidote Gin. Though given, like certain modern cordials and tonics, with a purely sanative purpose, it served like them, doubtless, greatly to exacerbate the deadly disease. I speak on the authority of one profoundly skilled in morbid affections of the political organism—none other than the Sage of Marshfield. The subtile poison wrought on, affecting not the extremities only, but the very heart, making its way into all the circulations, disturbing, and more or less perverting the whole economy. And what consummated our danger was the fact, that with the increased intensity of the disease there came a growing insensibility to its real character. To great extent—I say not universally—the hectic flush was recognized only as the glow of health. At the South quite generally, and with some concurring voices at the North, the tremors of the limbs, the alternate chills and heats, the unnatural flutter of the heart, was strenuously represented as the normal, yes, the divinely appointed action of the system.

In simple phrase, none of us fully understood the great evil of Slavery. It is a mystery of iniquity, which only the blazing torch of war, it would seem, could clearly reveal to us. As we look around us now, and in the light of the present review the past, we are beginning to comprehend it. And it is as when the face of the veiled Prophet of Khorassan met, at last, the gaze of his deluded victims—

> "No demon of the waste,
> No church-yard ghoul, caught lingering in the light
> Of the blessed sun, e'er blasted human sight,
> With lineaments so foul, so drear as those.
> The Impostor now, in grinning mockery, shows."

Its relations to mere animal comfort, of which so much has been said, are comparatively of little moment. To touch them is to touch but the surface of the matter. It is, in its essential character—in the chattel principle, which so prominently characterizes it in our own land—a deep and complicated spiritual evil. It annihilates the sweet sympathies of human brotherhood. It turns a man *almost* into a thing; it comes as near to it as the nature of the case and the interests of the system itself will permit. It ignores his high relations to God; it ignores his sonship by creation, and his higher sonship by grace. It closes to his eye, at its pleasure, the fair page of human knowledge, and the fairer page of the divine Word. It washes out that aspiration for self-development and self-improvement, which was wrought into his very being. It controls his worship. It blots out, when it lists, his Sabbath; it disjoins at its will the conjugal tie; nay, forbids it ever in its full Scriptural import and preciousness. It severs, with rough hand, the silken cords of filial and parental love. What volumes of its history are condensed into the brief utterances of the auction-stand! "Going—going—gone!" A man, a woman, made in God's image—a father, a mother, a husband, a wife, a child—aye, a member of the body of Christ! Nor reach we the climax of the evil, as it affects only the slave. Some of its direst influences, as was shown by JEFFERSON, fall upon the master. There is a view in which I pity more him who owns than him who is owned. What facilities does it proffer to lust! What a stimulus does it yield to a selfish, domineering spirit! With what a perverting influence does it touch the brain! What sophistries emerge from its abyss of falsehood, like the locusts that come in the Apocalypse out of the smoke of the bottomless pit! Not inaptly might we appropriate to them the description of those locusts: "They had tails like unto scorpions, and their stings were in their tails, and they had power to hurt men." How, as at the touch of Slavery's magic wand, have old principles of freedom, of justice, of government, melted into thin air, or been replaced by the most hideous monstrosities of logic. How have texts of Holy Writ, that were wont to speak for Liberty, been tortured into pleadings for human bondage! How has the Golden Rule, even, been twisted into conformity with it! How has the spirit of Christianity—of Him who came to raise our fallen humanity, to speak deliverance to the captives, been transformed into a Slavery-loving spirit! How have the very words of comfort, designed to soothe the sorrows of the poor thrall, been translated into excuses for his thraldom! It is pitiful to think how many strong men, with their eyes put out, the Slave power has forced to grind for it—Samsons even in their blindness. There is no institution—there is no interest—which has not felt its noxious touch. The ermine of Justice has been sullied by it. The most sacred oaths, both of legislative and of executive office, its breath has turned to gossamer threads. And reaching, at last, its acme of wickedness, it has undertaken to lay in ruins the noblest fabric of government the world ever saw. It has sought to sweep away the very Pharos of freedom from the broad sea of humanity. Its partial successes have already evoked from the foes of human progress in the Old World the exultant cry, "The Great Republic is no more!"

We may thank God now, I repeat it, not for the iniquity manifested, but for the manifestation of it. We may thank him for the lessons we have all learned within the last twelvemonth. We see, as once we could not, what Slavery is—what is in its heart, and what its hand can do. That it underlies the war now in progress there are few who doubt. To talk of any other cause as chief, is about as idle as to ascribe Goodwin sands to Tenterden steeple. We are learning, too, thank God, that as Slavery is the source, so it is largely the strength of the rebellion. We are learning that it must not be dealt with too tenderly—that it is a perilous business to attempt taking the rattlesnake without at all harming it. We are learning that the great revolt must be smitten in its most vulnerable point. The Cochranes, the Crosswells, the Butlers, and other leaders of a once mighty and dominant party, are sounding in the ears of the nation most admirable doctrine. We are likely soon to learn that, not as a chief end of the war, but as an incident thereof—as a military necessity, as a necessity of the nation's life—the slaves of rebel masters must, like other property of theirs, be liable to confiscation—which confiscation, unless the National Government becomes a slave-owning and slave-trading power, can be nothing less than emancipation. And for all these discoveries, let Him be praised, who styles himself "the Father of Lights."

SERMON BY REV. DR. ADAMS.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS took for his text:

Nehemiah, ch. 8, v. 10. "Go your way. Eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions into them for whom nothing is prepared, for this day is holy unto the Lord; neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

To-day, he said, we are summoned by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth to assemble ourselves together, not so much to depreeate the judgment of God as to thank Him for His mercies. There is no reason why this, our annual festival, should be pretermitted, but every reason why it should be observed with special sincerity and heartiness. We are the last of all people to omit our Harvest festival. What if these disasters had befallen in a time of drought and scarcity. Does it seem as though God were intending to abandon us, when He had bidden the Seasons to lay up in store for us so munificently? Was ever such a spectacle as this seen before? A nation subjected to such enormous expenditure, and at the same time sending forth of its surplus to feed the world! Does gaunt and ghastly famine impend again over the Emerald soil, we can repeat, and more than repeat, the generosity which cheered them in a former distress. Herein we say is a most noticeable phenomenon in political economy; our country subject to an unprecedented drain, and instead of being exhausted, like the many-breasted Diana of Eastern mythology, affording copious sustenance to fainting nations. It is the ordering of Providence; and never was gratitude to the Lord of Harvests more appropriate than in this very year of strange vicissitude. "If God had intended our destruction (so reasoned one old) would he have done such great things on our behalf. Sympathetic regrets have been sent to us across the sea, in view of our premature dissolution, as that were in fact accomplished. This is not the only instance in which unnecessary arrangements have been made for *ante-mortem* interment. A certain anythologecal person, immortalized in the nursery ditty supposed that her feet was dead and went out to buy him a coffin, but when she came back she was surprised to find him in wonderful vitality and spirits. We shall not die, but see the salvarion of the land. The wonder is (praised be the goodness of God!) that we have not died from other causes than those which now menace and alarm—even from ihe corruption which have been bred from the warm manner of our prosperity. Patriotism is seldom pure until it is baptized in suffering, and God has called us to suffer for the land that gave us birth. Dross enough we have which must and will be consumed; the fire will try it, and what remains will be fused into a more earnest and homogeneous nationality. We attach small importance to the apprehension that those who are now alienated one from another never can be cemented again in amity and affection. Such is not the teaching of history. The frenzy of passion, especially when it is based upon mistake or wrong, is short lived, giving place at last to a better respect and a stronger confidence. While, then, the past is so memorable, let us not be over anxious for the future.

SERMON BY REV. DR. WM. R. WILLIAMS.

AMITY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

In allusion to current events, Dr. WILLIAMS in his discourse yesterday said: When trials are encountered, instead of succumbing, instead of exclaiming, "all is lost" we should believe it right to rejoice in the Lord, to rejoice always and to encourage one another, not only in spirit of subduing trials, but because of those very trials. How it may seem to some incongruos that a day of Thanksgiving should be kept, while such trials are convulsing this nation. How sad to the heart, cherishing the love of man, is the thought of all the rancorous enmities that are now festering in the bosom of the nation; how awful tho spectacle of a great Republic torn by fratricidal strife. how exasperating those voices wafted from over the seas, rejoicing in our calamity and asserting the combined success of our Republic hence forth to be an impossibility, and yet the faith of the believer is justified by the renewed exhibition of God's Providdece in refusing to draw the hasty, rash, inconsiderate inferences which so many suggest. We may not only talk the trials in patience, but rejoice over them, and out of the very heart of such trials, it is but just that we should give thanks to Almighty God: we have raeson as a people to give thanks. We have reason for thanks as we remember all His bounties to our forefathers, as we see all that He did for the planters who first settled in our land and what He accomplished for us in those early times of trouble, making us grow most rapidly in wealth, spreading our arts how swiftly and how widely over the face of the globe. Yet, supposing disaster, and ignominy, and gloom, should now be drawn over all the past, there would still be cause for thanksgiving for the successes and glories of that past. But we have reason to believe these times of peril betoken only a future still more glorious than the past, for whom he loveth he chasteneth. So he dealt with his own beloved Apostles, and especially with Paul, the chief Apostle of our faith. We have reason to bless God for these times of trial, because of the great national evils they have to some extent rebuked and checked, our political parties were fast becoming scheming organizations, in which all the craft and venality which have marked the darkest stages of nations in the Old World, were becoming rooted, and poisoning our national life. We were, in our worldly prosperity, becoming a mere material brute. What the Bible calls "filthy lucre" was becoming more and more, under the name of the "Almighty Dollar," the Holy One of this nation; and material advancement was supposed to be the duty of every one who wished ease, and influence, and happiness. If anything has occurred to check this awful tide—if God, no matter how sharply, has thrown his own broad dyke across this gushing flood—is there not reason for earnest, solemn, united thanksgiving.

Think, again, of the errors that were becoming prevalent, which the season of trial may enable us to outgrow. How many erroneous views of the power of the State, in comparison with the great United States, were gaining foothold. How many views on the paramount loyalty of a man to his province were allowed to override loyalty to the nation. How generally was it believed that there was no power in the Government to coerce the allegiance of a State. And how were these errors seen in all their flimsiness and cast aside, after a little scrutiny, amid such scenes as those now passing over us.

Think, again, of the virtues that God is—by harsh processes it may be, but most blessedly—determined to school us to. What multitudes, who seemed to value gain above all things else in this world, now feel that ease, wealth, position, their very lives even, were of little worth in comparison to the nation's life. How many now are ready to pour out their best blood to maintain the honor of their own flag; and in all this, is there not developed a patriotism which a little while ago did not exist? And are we not encouraged to rejoice that our people are thus brought back to the spirit, and temper, and utterance of our fathers?

These things could not have been obtained in a time of Summer peace. They were needed to bring the whole mass into unison, to be all fused into something like Corinthian perfectness and symmetry.

There are other great evils weighing upon the nation. Here is Slavery—how are we to get rid of it? How is the South to be subdued, and how to be retained in case she is subdued? These questions are asked, and are part of the philosophy of the times. England and Scotland were divided and bitterly opposed, yet did it prevent CROMWELL from holding together the North and the South? And yet how perfectly have these opposing influences passed away, and how harmoniously have these two nations been welded together. Look, too, at the opposition of Ireland to a union with England. Even so with ourselves. God has not taken away all those who really cherish the hope of the Union. The Southern mind may be almost universally maddened, but we have no reason to believe but that, after a series of reverses, a feeling of regret and resignation, which cannot naw show itself, would be manifested. We see the change which has recently been wrought in Maryland and Northeastern Virginia. Why may not that feeling spread further South, and, indeed, become universal?

But how shall we deal with Slavery? God is wiser than man, and we may safely leave that question to him. Look at the way the providence of Jesus Christ interpreted these things, and you find a gradual movement toward enfranchisement for all the enslaved. He left it to the conscience of the Church, as it became more and more enlightened. Just as the Gospel indirectly sapped and exploded despotism, so it indirectly sapped and exploded Slavery in the Christian Church. So the Gospel is to deal with Slavery now. This view does not oppose direct Government action. It may even authorize the Government to enfranchise the slaves that are used against it, and in this way the Government may be drawn on to gradual enfranchisement. We know not how far that enfranchisement may extend. No human statesmanship can tell the exact lines and bounds that are to mark this great change. But we fear the infatuation of our Southern brethren, who would not only defend, but propagate the evil—would give it new territory, and make it the dark future of the whole nation. They are now fighting unconsciously for the overthrow of their own institution, and in this way Slavery must be narrowed, must be crippled, and, perhaps, wholly ended. We are to move more and more in the track of the old Christian policy, disfavoring it, but not requiring the immediate enfranchisement of the whole of the slaves; though it should be taken from its present controllers, and put into a condition where it can cause no more trouble. But let us trust in God. Let us see in the past the organs of the future, and know that all may be safely left to the counsel and keeping of the Almighty Father.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HAGUE.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The reverend gentleman took his text from the Psalms, as follows:

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."

The sentiment of the title was ably illustrated in its application to the occasion, taking within its scope the relations of social life. The preacher spoke of the idea, somewhat prevalent, of this being no time or joyous thanksgiving, and strenuously combatted it.

Dr. HAGUE gave an eloquent description of the origin of Thanksgiving amongst the founders of New England, showing how their first celebration of the season was in time of trial and prospective gloom. He compared the ordeal through which our European ancestors passed before achieving their liberties, with the long course of peril and privation undergone by the chosen people before their arrival in the Promised Land, and establishment as a nation. He quoted from MILLMAN'S History of Latin Christianity to show how dark was the gloom impending over England in the reign of King JOHN, and from which she triumphantly emerged. Yes, said the preacher, England then sowed in tears what she has reaped in joy. And we, as a great nation, are now tracing, with bleeding feet, a rough path, like hers, to realize signal destinations that are beckoning us onward.

God is our leader; we cannot fail; more they that are for us, than they who are against us; our very humiliations are the appointed means of educating us for a permanent exultation as a free people, the refuge of the oppressed; and, therefore, from the depth of our distress let us sing forth our songs of thanksgiving to Him. In alluding to the present general feeling of patriotism in the North, the reverend speaker said, already over this whole land there has been a resuscitation and uprising of true manhood, of patriotism, which has has constrained many transatlantic observers to recant their exclamation—"The American Republic is no more."

Her response for depths of trouble is as the voice of many waters, of mighty thundering, and of a great multitude, saying: "I still live;" and such an answer is self-convincing. It cannot be refuted. It proves the continuance of the American State and nationality in their pristine strength, greatness, and vitality. In a peroration, the celebrated lines on what constitutes a State were appropriately quoted and eloquently rendered.

SERMON BY REV. DR. A. H. VINTON.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Morning services were held at this Church yesterday, Rev. A. H. VINTON, the Rector of the Church, officiating. His text was the second verse of the 103d Psalm: "Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and forget not all his benefits." He considered the duty of thanksgiving was earlier than the duty of prayer, because God anticipates our desires and supplies our wants before we have the sense of need or intelligence to ask relief. It was, moreover, not only the earliest, but a perpetual duty, for as the bounty is constant gratitude should be not less habitual. He dwelt to considerable length on the innumerable blessings and benefits we were constantly receiving from the hand of God, and our unmindfulness of them, and thought there was a special fitness in setting apart occasions for thanksgiving as we needed the majesty of a solemn period to stir us to the most spiritual of holy duties, praise. Placed as we are in a community where, notwithstanding crying iniquities, there is an almost redeeming power of morality, under the protection of law, whose very force resides in the general reverence for law, wrought into the substance of the American mind, with a fabric of Government reared on the justest theory of human rights, a theory hitherto proved to be just by the most successful experience, never shaken, although assailed from without, and only until recently settled the deeper on its foundations from the commotions within. We have stood politically and socially on an eminence of advantage, where it is entirely safe to say no people has ever before reached. The foundations of almost all other Governments have been laid on two facts, the force of the ruler, and the ignorance of the ruled. The theory of those Governments takes for granted the infer...ity of their subjects, it presumes them to be incapable of wise political action, and by its very tendency, perpetuates that inferiority. When the founders of our Republic broke the bonds of historic precedent, and established a system of equal laws and popular rights, they chose a course, whose successful issue would be the most exalted state of human advancement and blessing. If some wise political seer with the programme of our Government before him had undertaken to forecast its history, his reflections would undoubtedly have taken this form. It is an experiment. If it shall ultimately succeed it will be the glory and crown of humanity. If it fail, man will fall to a greater depth than ever, because it will be the depth of disappointment and, of course, despair. Beyond all doubt man can be fully developed only as he is free. Whether his development be for good or ill depends on the direction his freedom takes. On this point lingers his social destiny, and here resides the solemn peril of self-government. The reverend Doctor considered, at some length, the innumerable blessings that would naturally flow from such a government. But suppose, he said, the prophetic glance had pierced the exile that threw into the nation to-day, would he then exult and praise? Would he thank God for the clamor, fury, blood and death, of fraternal hate and sectional batt

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Port Royal to the afternoon of the 25th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam transport *Illinois*, from which it appears that the report received by way of Norfolk, to the effect that a skirmish had taken place on Hilton Head Island, in which a party of United States troops had been forced to retreat by the rebels, is false. No mention is made of any such occurrence in the news by this arrival—which, however, is otherwise of considerable importance. Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, about twenty miles southwest of Port Royal, is now in possession of our troops On the 24th the steamers *Flag*, *Augusta*, *Pocahontas* and *Seneca*, ran down there and threw in a few shells, which elicited no response, when a body of Marines was landed, and the fortifications there found deserted. Formal possession was then taken of the island. It is also announced that another expedition, under command of Gen. VIELE, consisting of two brigades, was being fitted out at Port Royal, and was expected to sail in a few days for some point further South. All the light draught gunboats were to accompany this new expedition. The condition of affairs at Beaufort appears to be unchanged. Two gunboats remained anchored off the town, which was still unoccupied by either National or rebel troops. Large quantities of cotton yet remained untouched, in store-houses and barns, and the slaves continued to come in daily in large numbers. Our troops have completed intrenchments entirely across Hilton Head Island. There was considerable sickness among them—a prevailing form of disease being sore throat. The *Illinois* brought to this port the crews of two rebel schooners, captured by the sloop-of-war *Dale*. Our correspondence from Hilton Head gives highly interesting details of events which have occurred since the date of previous advices.

Through an arrival at this port from Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, we are informed that the fortifications there have been completed, and the guns mounted, and that a force of one hundred and fifty men from the different blockading ships have been detailed for duty there.

A private dispatch received in this City from Boston states that GEORGE JAMES, Esq., and Hon. WILLIAM STUART, arrived in the *Niagara*, bringing dispatches from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, and that they booked themselves at the hotel as "of Washington." The dispatch intimates the probability that they are the *avant courriers* of a new Minister from England.

Definite intelligence from the rebels in Missouri places McCULLOCH and RAINS at Springfield, with a combined force of eleven thousand men, while PRICE is marching to meet him with the rest of the rebel army. He left Pineville on Friday, and desolated everything in his path, to prevent the National forces from attacking him in the rear, which it appears the rebel leaders are much afraid of.

The full organization of the Western Virginia Convention, in session at Wheeling, was effected on Wednesday, and the work of forming a State Constitution was assigned to a Committee. There appears to be no opposition to the idea of forming a new State, and early in the session of Congress application will probably be made for admission. It is considered that a gradual emancipation act will be passed by the Convention.

The Kentucky rebel State Convention, in session at Russellville, has made a declaration of independence, passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted the laws and Constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the laws of the rebel Government.

The regiments of Gen. NELSON'S Brigade recently ordered from Eastern Kentucky to Louisville, are the Second, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Ohio. The Kentucky regiments which were under his command remain near the scene of their recent victories, to keep the rebels from regaining the ground which they have lost. Col. LABE MOORE'S Regiment has gone into camp at Louisa, on the Big Sandy River, about twenty-five miles above Catlettsburgh. Cols. MARSHALL and METCALFE removed their regiments some ten days since, and are at Camp Kenton, back of Maysville.

The fortifications at Paducah, Kentucky, are nearly completed, and very soon the large force stationed there will be at liberty to join in the expedition down the Mississippi. The great pontoon bridge across the Ohio at Paducah has been removed. After breaking with every rise and fall of the river, and seriously obstructing navigation, it was concluded to separate the boats, and they now lie at the bank.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Ball's Bluff, has written a letter to a person in Boston, in which he confirms the report that he had been selected by the rebel Government to suffer the same fate as that meted out to the pirates captured by our cruisers. He is now an inmate of a cell in the jail at Richmond. He states, however, that the rebel Government is anxious to effect an exchange of prisoners.

On Nov. 13 the steamer *Water Witch*, one of the squadron blockading Mobile, captured the hermaphrodite brig *Cornucopia*, of Jersey, England. She was trying to run the blockade with a cargo of coffee, valued at $40,000, taken on board at Rio Janeiro.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day was everywhere kept with immense cheerfulness and social joviality—more so, it really seemed, than is usual in this part of the country. There were fine feastings at the public institutions, towards which the hand of charity was unwontedly liberal; private families observed the occasion with the greater fervor, for the vacant chairs around the board that war had rendered lonely; and New-Englanders, resident in New-York, have never kept it with half so much entensity of enthusiasm since the time that the Pilgrims resolved to change their proposed fast for a festival to be ever thereafter annually enjoyed by their descendants.

The clergy of New-York and Brooklyn, almost without exception, celebrated Thanksgiving by the delivery of discourses appropriate to the crisis through which the country is passing. Nearly all of them regarded the subject from a hopeful point of view, admitting that, though the war is doubtless a chastisement from Divine Providence, it would prove a means of regenerating the nation, and was consequently a blessing to be especially grateful for. We devote a large share of our space to the publication of reports of many of these sermons. Among others, we give, as fully as possible, those preached by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. CHAPIN, Dr. ADAMS, Dr. TYNG, Dr. CHEEVER, Dr. THOMPSON and Dr. OSGOOD.

The Third Regiment, Irish Brigade, Col. ENRIGHT, numbered by the War Department the Sixty-third, left its encampment on David's Island yesterday, and proceeded by the Camden and Amboy route, toward the seat of war. Previous to the departure, the regiment marched through the City, and presented a very creditable appearance. The regiment numbers over nine hundred men, all of whom are armed and equipped.

The schooner *Howard*, Capt. CLARK, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, will sail to-day for Fortress Monroe. She will carry a full cargo of provisions, also the large Parrott gun which arrived on Wednesday from West Point.

The United States steam-transport *Commerce*, which has been lying at Pier No. 9 North River, loading for Locust Point, sailed last evening. Her cargo consists of provisions, gun-carriages, &c.

Five Secessionists, taken by Gen. KELLY as hostages for the kind treatment of several Union men seized by the rebels, arrived at Wheeling from Romney on Monday last.

The Utica *Observer* announces the death of Hon. HENRY WAGER, at his residence in Western, Oneida County, at an early hour on Monday morning. He filled, during his life, many prominent positions, among others that of member of the Legislature, and President of the State Agricultural Society. He was an uncle of Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. A.

Savannah Threatened—Affairs at Port Royal—Cotton and Negroes.

Those who had fancied that our Port Royal Expedition was destined to walk through South Carolina as a destroying angel, have probably thought the quiet lodgment which Gen. SHERMAN'S forces have made on Hilton Head a very lame and impotent conclusion to a splendid overture. Let them be reconciled by the evidence we have to-day, that it is not to be a barren victory, though the mode of following it up disappoints their preconceived notions. The fact is, as we showed at the time of the brilliant opening of operations in South Carolina by the reduction of the forts that flank Port Royal entrance, the primary design of the expedition was not so much to establish a base of operations for immediate conquests of Palmetto soil, as to establish on some of the islands which, gem-like, stud that splendid harbor, a naval dépôt, which might afford a secure *point d'appui* for a succession of rapid flank sallies on the Southern coast.

We have an entire justification of this programme in the tidings brought by the *Illinois* from Port Royal, yesterday. A small expedition went down and took possession of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River; and though there was no chance for our boys to win any glory, the Georgia gentry having imitated the example of their neighbors, and abandoned the island, yet the great strategic importance of the locality, threatening Savannah as it does, makes the success a matter worthy of genuine congratulation. If that city was in a panic at the news of the Yankees being at Beaufort, what will they say when the Northern vandals flaunt their flag in their very sight?

Nothing could be more admirably eligible than is the Southern coast for precisely the kind of operations that are to radiate from Port Royal this Winter. The peculiar doubleness of the coast gives a line of internal waters along almost its whole extent, which, protected by the defensive outwork that nature has established, affords a safe highway for our naval operations even during the stormy Winter months, when exterior coast operations would be dangerous, if not impossible. Thus, from our nucleus at Port Royal, we command by inland waters the South Carolina and Georgia coasts for several hundred miles—and among other points both Charleston and Savannah. The inland passage to Savannah, through which we have struck the present blow, affords as much as fifteen feet water, thus enabling our largest gunboats to operate at pleasure. Precisely what is to be the sequel of the lodgment on Tybee does not clearly appear—but we may suppose preparations will be made to reduce Fort Pulaski, or at least to engage it hotly while simultaneously our gunboats run up the river and pay their attentions to Savannah. Having got within saluting distance, we may suppose they will soon have a chance of becoming better acquainted.

The intelligence which we get of a new expedition about to proceed from Hilton Head, and which, from the number of ships that are to constitute the fleet, will be a formidable affairs, is still more important. This is certainly following up the advice YANCEY gave the fishmongers—*bis dat qui cito dat*—a saying quite as applicable to blows as to money,—"twice he gives who quickly gives." Before many days pass we shall probably hear that an exploring expedition has gone in search of that famous fountain of youth which PONCE DE LEON sought and sighed for in the Land of Flowers.

Thus far our Southern army has occupied neither Beaufort nor Coosawhatchie, which commands the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Gen. SHERMAN has contented himself with fortifying Hilton Head Island so thoroughly as to render our position there impregnable. We shall soon send him down large reinforcements under charge of Generals BURNSIDE and BUTLER. Meanwhile the *issue* (as the doctors say) which we have opened in the side of diseased and cancerous South Carolina does well. The blacks around Beaufort continue to flock into our lines. There needs no suggestion what to do with them. The unpicked cotton is to be gathered now by the same hands, though those hands hold quite a new relation to the cotton and to mankind. The ligature that bound them to their rebellious masters is forever severed; and it will be a splendid piece of poetic justice to hear that the King on whom they relied to work out their nefarious designs is not only helpless to aid them, but is chained captive to the triumphal chariot of the advancing and conquering Union.

The Bearing Upon this Country of Short Crops in Europe.

We gave some time ago copious extracts from foreign journals upon the deficit in the grain crops of England and France, which was estimated at 144,000,000 of bushels; the Mark Lane *Express* being the authority chiefly relied upon. The crops in other European countries were also short, requiring large importations, which have been made, to a considerable extent, from the United States. England, with a good crop, is always a large importer. France usually raises a supply; but the deficit there the present year is estimated equal to about one-third of the usual crop, or 80,000,000 bushels.

The estimates given of the foreign deficit are to be increased rather than diminished by subsequent developments. The potato crop in Ireland has to a large extent failed, and a famine again threatens that unfortunate country. It is greatly to be feared that the experience of 1847 is to be repeated. The estimated wants of the United Kingdom, to be supplied from other countries, which were 64,000,000 bushels, will have to be largely increased.

It fortunately happens that the ability of this country to supply any deficit is becoming daily more and more apparent. The amount of grain still in the interior proves that the crops were most abundant, and, coming upon the bountiful harvest of 1860, have left a surplus fully up to the capacity of all our public works for its transportation till the next harvest, and fully up to any wants of the Old World. The season so far has been most propitious for the movement of breadstuffs over our internal routes, and the amount that has come forward has been unprecedented in our history. More than 100,000,000 bushels will come to this City during the year over our three great routes—the Erie Canal and the Erie and New-York Central Railroads. The supply will be continued through the Winter from the abundant stores in the interior, in such quantities and at such prices as to relieve, with a continuance of peaceful relations, and absence of commercial embarrassment, all apprehension of want in those countries which have suffered most.

It is needless to say how opportune has been the concurrence of a dearth abroad and abundant crops in this country. It has saved the North from a tremendous commercial revulsion, which might have been fatal, from want of means, to the immediate success of our arms in the contest with the rebellion. With one half of our ports closed, and without shipping a bale of the great staple upon which we have formerly relied to make good the foreign balance against us, we shall be able to show a better balance on the right side of the ledger than in any previous year. Without a pound of cotton, our exports have kept all other nations in our debt.

The prospect for the future is still more favorable. The value of exports of domestic produce from this port for the first six months of the year equaled $61,000,000, against imports, exclusive of bullion, equaling $78,000,000, the excess of imports being $17,000,000. The exports since July 1 have been $57,000,000, against imports equaling $35,000,000, showing an excess of exports for the last half of the year, so far, of $22,000,000. The imports for the first half of the year were largely upon orders sent out in 1860, and which could not be countermanded. Our foreign trade for the last half of the year, consequently, is a much better indication for the future, as is also shown by the fact that our exports are weekly increasing, while our imports are steadily diminishing.

We commend this exhibit to those who pretend to be terrified by the bugbear—the rise in foreign *exchange*. It certainly was not caused by the condition of our foreign trade, and consequently must be temporary. The wants of England and France are only partially supplied, and will create a steady demand for all we can send forward till their harvests. It is doubtful whether one-half of the deficit in the two countries is yet made up. Where it is so enormous, a whole year will be required. It is not for our interest to have excessive prices prevail, as the evil consequences would react in a most injurious manner upon ourselves. The trade could not be in a more healthy condition than it is. The demand is enormous and prices remunerative, while the supply is so abundant that a large amount will remain on hand in the interior for the want of means for its exportation. The favorable condition of our foreign trade is not the only advantage resulting from our abundant harvests and short crops abroad. It has given to our public works an enormous traffic, under the influence of which the market value of their shares has steadily and largely advanced in the face of a civil war, which foreigners would naturally suppose would be fatal to their prosperity. For the first time in many years has our commercial marine found ample employment. What is still more important, we have shown to the world where the real strength of the country resides—in districts growing food, rather than those growing clothing. It has given us the means for putting down the rebellion, and relieved us of all apprehension of unfriendly interference by other Governments, who will never cut themselves off from the supply of food which is to save their people from want and from political commercial revulsions—perhaps still more to be dreaded.

Wanted—Municipal Light.

We should like to know what Mayor WOOD means by his constant assurances that, if re-elected Mayor, he will take measures for the restoration of peace. Does he mean anything, or is he simply practicing upon the credulity of his hearers? Has he any communication with the rebels which enables him to give such assurances? Has he any plan for ending the war, without crushing the rebellion? If he has, why does he not inform the public what it is? His constant harping on this subject, suggests that possibly he may still be in correspondence with TOOMBS, and sending him fresh assurances that, if he had the power, arms should be freely sent from New-York to the State of Georgia.

In talking to the Germans on Wednesday night, Mayor WOOD told them that "so long as the present party is in power at Washington, there will be no peace while there is a dollar to be wrung from the people, or a drop of Southern blood to shed." What warrant had the Mayor for so shameless a libel upon the Government as this? And upon what ground did he go on to express the hope that if he should be reëlected Mayor he might be made "an humble instrument in bringing about a restoration of national unity and national peace." Either these words mean something, or nothing. If they have any definite meaning, the public would be very glad to know what it is. Will not Mayor WOOD oblige them by being more explicit?

On another point Mayor WOOD is equally oracular and still more audacious. After discoursing upon his favorite theme—the extent to which this City has been deprived of its rights by the State Legislature—the Mayor declares that

"A day of deliverance is at hand. A down-trodden people *will not much longer quietly acquiesce* in this shameful violation of local laws and privileges, such as even in the monarchies of the Old World are respected and jealously preserved. *An aroused community* and their representatives will restore these rights. [Cheering.] I have reason to believe; nay, *I may almost, by authority, declare that at the next meeting of the Legislature, the right to govern itself will be restored to our great City!* [Deafening applause.]

What does he mean by this? Does he mean that the Metropolitan Police law will be repealed,—that the Central Park, the new City Hall, the City Departments, will be put into the Mayor's hands,—that the State Legislature will cease to make laws binding upon the City as well as upon all other parts of the State, and that New-York City will be permitted to *secede* and set up for herself? If he does, we should be glad to know where he gets "authority" for any such assertion.

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* has the following paragraph concerning the employment of slaves in the rebel ranks:

"The rebels have two full regiments of negroes in Louisiana. They have three or four regiments of Indians in the field, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, in addition to the ordinary weapon of warfare. They have a battalion of Nashville State prison convicts in the field, (the Bull Pups,) commanded by a beast that served ten years in our Penitentiary (Red BILL.) What do these professed Union men, who are so shocked about the contingency hinted at by JOHN COCHRANE, say to these facts? They approve them, of course. The Confederates can do nothing wrong. If they violate the Constitution, the rules of decency, and the laws of civilized warfare, it is all right, because they have no Constitution, no decency, and no civilization. But the Government must adhere strictly to the Constitution, and throw its protecting arm around the traitors who are trying to destroy it."

This is only one of the many indications that this question of Slavery, in its relations to the rebellion, may, for the present at least, be wisely and safely left to the action of the loyal Slave States most directly concerned. We mentioned yesterday a fact, which we have learned on the very highest authority, that *a bill will speedily be introduced into the Kentucky Legislature for the confiscation of the property of rebels, including slaves*; and that there is every reason to believe that it will become a law. Once thoroughly enlisted in the fight for the Union, the people of Kentucky will take such steps as will best promote their cause. They have far more at stake than we. The war, with all its horrors, comes much closer home to them than it does to us. Brother there is armed against brother,—father against son,—neighbor against neighbor. In such a war, where defeat involves utter and irretrievable ruin, we need have no fear that Union men will neglect any weapon which can give them aid. If striking at Slavery will help them, they will strike the blow. They know, moreover, *when* to strike and *where* to strike much better than we do.

The same feeling is manifest in Missouri, and indeed in all the loyal slave States. Their sensitiveness on this subject has been misunderstood. It does not grow out of any regard for Slavery—it does not indicate any wish to protect the institution from injury. It springs from the fear lest the blow should come from a quarter which would injure *them* far more than the rebels at whom it is aimed. The moment *the North* proclaims freedom to the slaves, the cry will go up all over the land—"We told you so! We told you from the beginning that the war was *for abolition*—not for the Union and the Constitution—and our words have proved to be true." Such a cry once raised throughout the Border Slave States, echoed and sustained as it would be by the watchful Democracy of the North, would paralyze the efforts of loyal men, and throw all those States, now so loyal and doing such effective work in defending the Union, back into the whirlpool of rebellion. And the effect might be to carry the frontier of the rebellion a hundred miles further North, and make the Ohio the dividing line.

No wise man certainly will incur such a risk as this without the most imperative necessity. Let us rather leave *to those Border States* the initiative of a policy concerning the confiscation of slaves. Let the whole question remain, so far as possible, under the control of local State legislation where the States are loyal, and under the immediate control of the military arm in the rebel States. This action will give us everything we need, and will come quite as soon as it will be required. It will carry us clear of the tremendous perils which beset any other path. The whole country can safely adopt any policy which Kentucky may inaugurate favoring emancipation, nor can the South raise against it, for the terror of loyal men, the alarming cry of abolition.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING SLAVERY.—We find the following in the Washington correspondence of a Philadelphia journal:

"Persons well informed say the Cabinet stands four to three against freeing the slaves, and putting arms in their hands to put down the rebellion. Gen. CAMERON, Secretaries CHASE and WELLES favor it, and SEWARD, BATES, BLAIR and SMITH oppose it. The most bitter opposition is made by SMITH, BLAIR and SEWARD. The President is understood to favor it, though he has not come out yet like the Cabinet members."

We know nothing of the truth of this statement. Enough that is authentic, however, has already reached the public to show that certain members of the Cabinet differ on this point, and what is still more to be lamented, they are not indisposed to bring those differences before the country and make them topics of public controversy. It is reported that several of the Secretaries intend to discuss this matter in the annual reports which they make to the President for communication to Congress,—each maintaining his own views, without regard to those of his colleagues, and without the slightest reference to any general policy of the Administration. We hope this report is not true. The spectacle which would be thus presented would savor much more of a scrub-race for popular favor than of a united, harmonious, single-hearted effort to prosecute the war, and crush the rebellion which threatens the life and existence of the nation.

In our judgment, whatever sacrifice of personal feeling it might require, President LINCOLN would exercise only his just prerogative, and would render the country an essential service, by requiring his Secretaries to confine their reports to the legitimate business each of his own Department. Those reports are for information. They are intended to present in detail the facts and condition of the public service; and each Secretary has not only the right, but it is his duty to make such suggestions concerning his own Department as the promotion of the public welfare may require. But none of them are called upon to discuss the general affairs of the country or to set forth, either the policy of the Administration or their own personal views concerning the ends and objects of the war. *All that belongs to the President.* It is for him to set forth the policy of the Administration, and he ought not to permit that policy to be controverted or weakened in the official reports, or by the official action of those who are associated with him in the conduct of the Government. Upon the great leading features of his policy he has a perfect right to insist that his Cabinet shall be a *unit*.

We appeal to members of the Cabinet themselves to abstain, as a matter of high and solemn duty, from everything likely to introduce doubt and division into the public mind. The strength of the Government thus far in its contest with rebellion, has lain in *the unity of the people.* They have rallied as one man to the support of the Constitution,—to the defence of the Union,—to the protection of the Government. By common consent, all old dissensions have been forgotten,—all grounds of difference have been laid aside,—all questions on which men could not agree have been waived, and but one thought, one sentiment, one purpose, has animated every heart and nerved every arm. Thus far the Government has set a noble example in this respect. *Let it not be marred*, we beseech our rulers, now, at this most critical period of the contest, by any differences among themselves, or by prematurely thrusting upon the country issues certain to create dissension and utterly uncalled for by any exigency in public affairs.

CHAINED CHIVALRY.—In the interesting letter from our correspondent at Hilton Head, S. C., the following passage occurs:

"As for the unanimity of the South, the blacks declare that many of the whites who enlisted here, in South Carolina, were forced to do so—that *some of the soldiers were brought to Fort Walker chained, refusing to fight, saying they had no cause to fight, no slaves to defend*; and among the handful of prisoners taken, one had already petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and go North; *while several others admitted that they had no interest in the quarrel with the North.* They say they were told if they did not volunteer, they would be drafted, and so they *volunteered.*"

We emphasize this passage because it has a historical interest and value. It reaches the very tap-root of the rebellion. The Slave oligarchy forcing the non-slaveholding whites to fight for them when they knew they had nothing to fight for—*soldiers brought in chains to defend a cause in which they felt they had neither part nor lot*—is a historical picture full of tragic power! Now it must not be forgotten that it is precisely this class—the non-slaveholding whites—whose instinct teaches them the true *animus* of the whole rebellion, and who have no sympathy with it—that constitutes the largest element in the population of South Carolina, as of every other Southern State. The aristocratic nabobs may turn up their noses at our Union proclamations, but here is a class ready to welcome the Stars and Stripes as soon as they come in the van of an army powerful enough to defend them against their haughty oppressors. It is fated that this very element shall yet play a fearful part in this struggle, and woe be to the proud slave-lords when their long-accumulating hatred bursts forth. So much for Southern unanimity!

MR. BEECHER ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a very eloquent and effective sermon, yesterday, on the rebellion. From the sketch of it, which we publish in another column, it will be seen that he took ground very decidedly against any emancipation of the slaves by act of Congress, and insisted that, unless we wished to disgrace free Government in the eyes of the world, we must carry on this war within the limits of the Constitution. He insisted, moreover, that a Provisional Government of some kind must be established for those slaves who come into our camps for refuge.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The Opdyke Club hold a ratification meeting this evening, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The feeling in this part of the town in favor of Mr. OPDYKE is very strong, and the meeting will undoubtedly be large and enthusiastic.

In the Ninth Ward there is also to be a ratification meeting at the Bleecker Buildings, this evening. Several well-known speakers are advertised to be present.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN THIS CITY.

Thanksgiving Day, which, taking its origin among the pious and hospitable people of New-England, was for a long period of our history confined in its observance almost exclusively to them, has at length become a national festival, was fraught with a deep and peculiar interest at its present year's return.

The Empire State, under the proclamation of her Governor, and the Empire City by the public call, knelt, also, at the common altar, and rejoiced, once more, around the common board.

In this City unusual life and gayety prevailed Wednesday evening, for a long time, promising snow, which would have fitly graced the holiday, had, at length, settled down into a brief and cool but not cold rain. Before midnight the stars were bright again, and by morning a soft, autumnal atmosphere enveloped the City with a partial cloud and partial sunshine, which was the very thing for exercise, tingling veins and ruddy cheeks.

The town was brilliant with national flags which waved lazily above the City Hall, the forts and shipping in the habor, public buildings and hotels and thousands of private homes. Chiming bells summoned the community to church services of every denomination, and Thanksgiving sermons reflect themselves by the score in our columns.

The main thoroughfares rustled with silks, merinoes and calicoes, of festive freshness, and the parks opened their bare and leafless arms with gaunt surprise, to hail the troops of happy children who sported over the fallen honors of the grove with a playfulness that coaxed the dying year to smile.

Generally, places of business were closed, excepting such as ministered to creature comfort, and everywhere in their vicinity strata of roast turkey and mince-pie odors diversified the atmosphere.

The firemen had their time, too, and at 3 P. M. steamer No. 7 threw its watery tribute fifteen feet above the tip of the great West Broadway pole, to the delight of admiring thousands.

Teutonia in New York was merry yesterday, and gave thanks, with all her heart, for the shelter and the privileges she finds in the land of freedom. The sons and daughters of Fatherland, with that jollity and heartiness that is the soul of them, had balls and Tanz-Kraenzchen, or dance of garlands—*i. e.*, cotillion parties in public and private, by the hundred. The delicacies of old-fashioned Winter holidays by the Rhine, the Danube and Elbe, were reproduced, with Yankee accompaniments; and the most wonderful compounds, fluid and solid, known to man, were offered up on all sides. During the day every German place of amusement and refreshment rang with custom, and, during the afternoon and evening, song and the drama delighted the hours. The Stadt-Theatre, the Atlantic Vaudeville, the Turn-halle, the National Halle, the Steuben House, Harmonie Garten, the Volks Garten, the Union Assembly Rooms, the Metropolitan Rooms, the Rhein-halle, and minor places without number, entertained (literally) thousands of gay and happy people. The Zweifbrueckeners had a high festival at BUSAM'S Fortuna Hall, where a rare array of national dishes loaded the board. Gymnastic exhibitions, concerts, wedding parties, grand theatricals and club meetings, left no moment unemployed, and toward the small hours of the night the scene was one wide carnival.

At the various encampments in and about the City of New-York, Thanksgiving Day was generally observed. The men were allowed more relaxation than usual, and amused themselves by playing various games of an athletic nature. Some men, more fortunate than their companions, had some of the good things of this life sent them by their friends. Many were the laughs raised at the attempt at cooking made by some of the men. One lucky individual had a turkey, and the interest that was taken in the cooking of that ornithological specimen was highly amusing. No doubt an epicure would not have been satisfied with the culinary part of the arrangement; but he could not have eaten it with greater gusto than this man and his comrades did when it was done, as they said, "to a turn." Pumpkin pies were without number, and those who could not get turkey thought that article of pastry the next best thing to it, and something not to be done away with on Thanksgiving Day. The whole day was one of great enjoyment to the men, and passed off with evident satisfaction to all.

A new feature at private houses brightened the close of the day, and repeated, in hundreds of cases, what the missions of charity were doing elsewhere. After dinner, all passing poor were called in to the remnants of the feast, and fed there by good men and gentle women, until they, too, gave thanks.

War made no visible sign all day, and night returned to light up the City with the mirth and pageantry of last year's peace.

Thanksgiving in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Nov. 28.

For the first time in the history of this Commonwealth, to-day was observed as a day of thanksgiving. Gov. PIERPONT is the first Governor who ever proclaimed one. Business in the city was entirely suspended.

CITY POLITICS.

Opdyke Mass Meetings at the Exchange and Cooper Institute.

A mass meeting will be held to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to ratify the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. The call for the meeting is signed by some hundreds of the most prominent merchants, bankers and professional men of the City, and speeches will be made by several distinguished and practical orators. Another ratification meeting is called by Mr. OPDYKE'S friends for Saturday evening, at the Cooper Institute, when an immense demonstration may be expected, in the shape of torchlight processions, a grand gathering of taxpaying citizens, and addresses by prominent speakers.

Third Ward Opdyke Club.

At a meeting of citizens of the Third Ward, irrespecive of party, it was resolved to form a George Opdyke Club. The following gentlemen were elected officers: O. H. KOPP, President; AMOS SWOKEY, Vice-President; Secretaries, S. M. LECONTE and W. MCMONIGAL; Treasurer, LOUIS PORTNER. It was also resolved that the meeting would use its utmost power to secure the election of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty of this long ill-governed City

Fifth Ward Opdyke Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the TAX-payers was held last Wednesday at the Fifth Ward Hotel. Mr. W. H. BAILEY was in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to ratify the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. Speeches were made by Messrs. A. J. PLUMB, FRANK W. SHEPPARD, Hon. THEO. A. WARD, and others.

The People's Syracuse Union Convention.

MR. SWACKHAMMER DECLINES AND MR. GUNTHER IS NOMINATED.

At the regular meeting of the Convention held last evening at the headquarters, No. 534 Broadway, Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMMER withdrew as candidate for Mayor, and C. GODFREY GUNTHER was nominated in his staad. The vote was as follows:

C. Godfrey Gunther	115	Fernando Wood	1
George Opdyke	12		

Mr. SWACKHAMMER pledged himself to support Mr. GUNTHER by all the means in his power.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

At a meeting held at the Republican Headquarters' corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Wednesday, Mr. STEWART L. WOODRUFF in the chair, a series of resolutions were passed, approving of the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for the Mayoralty, and pledging themselves to support and do all in their power to elect him.

Union School Ticket.

The Mozart and Tammany School Conventions of the Second Ward held a conference meeting last night, and nominated the following ticket:

Commissioner—Wm. H. Maloney.
Trustees—James Raymond, J. E. Kingsley.
Inspector—Elias Dorion.

The Weather at Albany—The Erie Canal

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The weather last night was mild, and the boats, with few exceptions, are east of Utica; the bulk of them east of Little Falls.

The Case of Capt. Lane.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Capt. LANE and BINDELL, of the *Shooting Star*, have been convicted of manslaughter.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails and the newsbag of the Associated Press were forwarded on the night train, due in New-York at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. She arrived too late for the early train.

FORT PICKENS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.—W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Brodway, has published a beautiful map of this now interesting locality, prepared by M. K. COUZENS from the Government Surveys and other authentic sources. It shows the configuration of Santa Rosa Island; the position of the different fortifications and temporary batteries, and the soundings in the ship channel, and other waters of the locality.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS. THE BOMBARDMENT AT PENSACOLA, &c., &c.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at home and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPNODENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—THE SPEECH OF CHARLES SUMNER—Reported in full.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.—The Cruise of the San Jacinto, with a report of the reception tendered Capt. Wilkes in Boston, together with other letters from different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention—Progress towards Barbarism—Free Schools and Free Suffrage to be Abolished, &c., &c.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Attack on Fort Pickens—Southern South Carolina; its Social and Political Character—Confederate Blockerings—Black Flags and Last Dividend—The Gold Glut—Rebel Ambassadors—Slavery and the Rebellion—The Return of the South to Barbarism—Eastern and Western Virginia, &c., &c.

IX—EUROPEAN NEWS—The arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax—Further Advices Respecting the Expedition to Mexico—The Treaty sent to Washington for the Approval of the United States Government—The Mission of Sir James Ferguson Explained—The Cotton Crop of India—Address of the Manchester Manufacturers—The Advent of M. Fould as French Minister of Finance—One of his Conditions the Evacuation of Rome—The Italian Army to be Increased to 280,000 men—Terrible Battle in Circassia—6,000 Russians killed and wounded.

X—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XI—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM was crowded yesterday by scores of thousands of visitors, and yet thousands went away, unable to gain admittance. The Manager, as usual, alive to the wants of the public as well as his own interest, has announced the same attractions for the balance of the week.

Bridgewater Paint,
tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 495 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—EVANS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, A. S. MITCHELL, Esq., of the City of Washington, to Miss CELICIA D. EVANS, of Portland, Me.

TERRASSA—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, by Rev. A. Ehmendorf, D. D., ROMEO TERRASSA, Jr., to EMMA MOORE.

BAMBER—WILSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. E. W. French, JOHN S. L. BAMBER to SARAH E. WILSON, all of Bergen, N. J.

DIED.

KISSAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, of pneumonia, RICHARD S. KISSAM, M. D., in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SHICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHICK, wife of C. S. Shick, aged 37 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 Mangin-st., this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, EMMA COMPHIRE, youngest daughter of George S. and Mary Ann Doughty, aged 6 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, 4th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at his residence, SAMUEL B. ROMAINE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M.

BURRAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM A. BURRAS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, without further invitation.

ROURKE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM ROURKE, a native of Cashel, Queen's County, Ireland, aged 24 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the City Hospital, Broadway, opposite Pearl-st.

BLAUVELT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, ABRAHAM, son of the late Timothy L. and Ann H. Blauvelt, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 208 West 30th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Saturday morning, for interment.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, suddenly, GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER, of the firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 195 West 34th-st.

PECK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, JAMES S., the only surviving son of the late Henry S. Peck, aged 14 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, George Peck, and of his brother-in-law, D. B. Miller, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 East 30th-st., at 2 P. M., on Friday, the 29th inst.

BRIDGE.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her parents, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. ADA CURTIS BRIDGE, wife of L. K. Bridge, Esq., of New-York, and daughter of Henry B. Curtis, Esq., of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at the age of about 25 years.

"The insatiate Archer, Death, doth ever love a shining mark." Gifted with every endowment and attainment, Mrs. BRIDGE was the pride and ornament of an admiring circle of doting friends.

We knew her in childhood, when to her affectionate joyousness of nature, all above was sunshine and all below was flowers; we knew her in girlhood, when with "Heart on her lips and soul within her eyes," she made the parental home a paradise of gladness and glee; we knew her in womanhood, when, crowned with loveliness and grace, she everywhere led admiration captive. All are now gone, gone!

Removed while yet young, she was conspicuous among those beauteous

"——— Forms that pass us by
In the world's crowd, too lovely to remain,
Creatures of light we never see again."

But the memory of her goodness and gentleness and loveliness will, nevertheless, remain to embalm the virtues that her comely life commended, and to pluck the rankling thorn of grief from the bleeding wound of bereavement.

WYCKOFF.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, FRANCES B., eldest daughter of John A. and Ellen Wyckoff, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 South 2d, corner 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

LIVINGSTON.—In Tivoli, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, HENRY BERKMAN LIVINGSTON, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at Hyde-park, on the arrival of the 7 A. M. train from New-York, (about 10 o'clock,) which will stop at the station that day.

VAN DYKE.—In Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, of inflammation of the lungs, CATHARINE VAN DYKE, wife of Henry Van Dyke, Sr., aged 69 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of her husband, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The steamboat *Highland Light* will leave the foot of Robinson-st. at 2 o'clock, and the *Naushon* at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

She was a devoted wife and mother, a woman of unbounded generosity, loved and respected by all who knew her, being an exemplary Christian and a member of the M. E. Church upwards of 50 years.

"None knew her but love her,
None named her but to praise."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 617.—Nov. 28, 1861.
66, 52, 50, 60, 16, 20, 42, 2, 70, 35, 24, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 618.—Nov. 28, 1861.
11, 41, 61, 33, 18, 52, 65, 14, 53, 42, 47, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Pooleville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried}
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS,
AND
SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' AND CITIZENS' UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman

GEORGE GRISWOLD,
WM. B. WEDGWOOD,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,
Secretaries.

ADDRESS OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF THE TAXPAYERS AND CITIZENS' UNION
TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having completed the work assigned to us, we desire respectfully to submit a statement of a few facts connected with the present situation of our City affairs.

First in every mind and heart is the condition of our beloved country. The preservation of our nationality, the maintenance of the Constitution and the perpetuity of that Union which constitutes us one people, are the highest aims and the noblest objects of our political life. For these, the people of New-York have poured out their blood and treasure in streams which seem inexhaustible. Recent victories and recent events indicate that the country is saved, and that, through the mercy of a kind and just Providence, the blessings of peace will soon return to us. But, fellow-citizens, you have now another obligation to discharge—another as important a victory to win. There are wrongs at your very doors, which you are now called upon to redress—not by force of arms, but through the peaceful and legal remedy of the ballot-box.

The Government of this City demands your attention. You are called upon to be true to yourselves, in the management of your own municipal affairs. You have imperative public duties to perform. Through the corrupt misgovernment of unprincipled persons, elevated to office by the schemes of designing politicians, and the machinery of political organisations, your money has been squandered; your rights have been invaded; enormous and unprecedented taxation has been imposed upon you; while it is apparent to all that extravagance, waste, corruption and fraud have characterized the disbursement of the fearfully increased and oppressive burdens levied upon the people of this City. No person, whatever may be his party predilections or social position, can disguise the fact that, in the history of our municipal affairs, taxes have never before assumed such excessive proportions. Owing to this weight of taxation, rents have necessarily increased beyond the means of tenants, so that thousands are driven to seek homes in the rural districts, where their expenses may be proportionate to their incomes, thereby cutting off from property-holders a vast source of revenue. Hence, the artisan, the laborer and the mechanic, cannot be employed on new improvements, because the owner is unable to obtain rent for improvements already made: thus a series of incalculable evils are entailed upon all classes of the community by the wasteful extravagance and unprincipled violation of good government which have characterized the conduct of the parties intrusted with our City affairs.

We regret to say that the idle and irresponsible classes have for several years taken the most active part in our City elections; and thus persons have been elevated to power, who have rendered office a reproach, and who have conferred nothing but disgrace upon this great and important City. The time has, therefore, come, when you, the respectable, honest, capable, and intelligent citizens, must take these matters into your own hands. If you can have an enlightened, efficient, and upright Government, there is a great future before you and your children. But if fraud, and robbery, and speculation, and deceit, are to govern our City, if the worst classes may place their instruments in the Government, the history of cities and States in past ages tells us we cannot be either prosperous or happy. Without a prudent and economical administration of affairs, securing the proper application of sufficient taxes to defray necessary expenses, and without men of ability, integrity and experience in the various offices, it is useless to hope for the protection of our property or the preservation of our institutions.

We believe that unless this waste and corruption are immediately stayed, we are near to the time when the taxes and assessments of this City cannot be paid, and when our good citizens will have to choose between submitting, either to a fraudulent confiscation of their hard-earned property, or removing their capital to some other and better-governed locality. It is in vain to expect relief from any system of laws which dishonest and incompetent men administer. The structure of civil society is such, that waste, corruption and oppressive taxation always fall most severely upon the great body of the laboring, the industrial and the moderately well-off portions of the community. It destroys the sources of their incomes—it takes their all. It is an undeniable fact, that every citizen, however poor, has a personal interest in stopping these abuses of the City Government. The man who earns his daily bread by his daily labor, is as much a taxpayer as the millionaire. The laboring man feels the weight of exorbitant taxation, in his increased rent, in the increased prices of his food, his clothing, his fuel, and the other requirements of daily life. If the poor man has thus the reward of his toil taken from him by those increased expenses of living which arise from high taxes, he and his family cannot save or economize. *Our taxes, this year, are equal to one-seventh of the expense of conducting the Government of the United States, in time of peace, although the population of the City is less than a thirtieth part of the population of the whole Union!* Our public charities and poor houses have been filling up, every year, in greater and greater numbers, with the increase of City taxes; and, it is every year becoming more and more difficult for honest labor to support itself in this City. We need only point to the facts, that the increase of tenement houses, where the poor occupants are overcrowded and suffocated, have kept pace with the increase of the City taxes, and that our City railroads, which should belong to the City Government, as part of the public highway, are run at exorbitant rates of fare, for the benefit of individuals, to prove how high taxes and misgovernment oppress the industrious poor man, for whom our system of Republican Government was founded in order to secure to him the blessings of a comfortable and independent enjoyment of the rewards of his toil.

An honest, economical Government is for the best interests of every citizen, whether rich or poor. We are all bound together; we are each dependent upon the other; we have one common interest, and by a law that is inexorable, we must all prosper or suffer together. Hence it is, that we would urge upon every honest man who may not be acquainted with the reputations of our public men, to observe caution in voting for any candidate of whom he cannot procure reliable information as to character and fitness for office.

We implore our good citizens to come forward and raise the standard of virtue and morality for public office. It is only by carefully preserving, in our public as well as private life, the highest regard for virtue and morality, that we can hope to achieve our own happiness, increase the prosperity of the people, add to our commercial and industrial resources as a City, and maintain that true greatness which we all desire shall distinguish the Republic among the nations.

Party organizations, party prejudices and party interests have too long ruled us. We now appeal from scheming political cliques and managers to the honest masses: we must institute a system of rigid economy in every department of the government, instead of pillage and robbery; we must make bribery disgraceful and integrity commendable in public affairs. Now that the evils of a corrupt City Government, almost insupportable, are in danger of being perpetuated by the reelection of unfit men to office, we ask you to pause and consider the injury which such an event would inflict upon this City.

We believe that the people are at heart honest; that they desire good government, and that they will always vote for fit and honest men when they have the opportunity. We now present the name of GEORGE OPDYKE as a suitable candidate to fill the office of Mayor at the ensuing December election. The man we thus offer has been chosen and approved of by a nominating committee selected without distinction of party, from among our most worthy citizens residing in the several wards. Some of us preferred other men—we had our individual preferences—but when we all assembled together, representing as we did the different interests of the people, we resolved to throw aside our own individual preferences, and to unite as one man in this effort to secure an honest, trustworthy, upright, and capable man to serve the public. We have thus been enabled to present a ticket which every good citizen should be proud to support, and thereby aid in saving this noble city from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened. In this work we respectfully ask your approval and coöperation, confident that if you approve and aid, the citizens of New York will rejoice in the reforms which our nominee will perfect and carry out. We ask, then, that every good citizen will not only support our nominee by his vote, but that he will work for him, and strive in every proper manner to bring about his election.

The following compose the Nominating Committee of the Taxpayers' and Citizens' Union:

James Renwick,	Benjamin Collins,
Charles Abernethy,	Magnus Gross,
C. V. S. Roosevelt,	Valentine Mott,
Jacob Hoppock,	Richard Mortimer,
Lewis A. Sayre,	Richard L. Schieffelin,
Thomas W. Strong,	Robert Hoe,
James F. D. Lanier,	Elder V. Haughwout,
Ogden Haggerty,	Henry G. Marquand,
Thomas J. Coleman,	Wm. Tilden,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Aaron Arnold,
George Ross,	Orson D. Munn,
William Underhill,	John G. Ambler,
Thomas Christy,	Amos Woodruff,
Joseph Stouvenel,	Wm. Joyce,
Charles Denison, Jr.,	A. M. Allerton, Jr.,
Gerardus Boyce,	John Sexton,
George Folsom,	Theodore Martine,
Frederick Rollwagen,	Charles Bellows,
Malthy G. Lane,	Moses B. Taylor,
James Bogardus,	Jacob L. Dodge,
Charles Gould,	Solomon Jenner,
George D. Phelps,	Abner Chichester,
Joseph W. Meeks,	John B. Cornell,
Richard C. Morse,	Chester Driggs,
Edward J. King,	Joseph W. Kellogg,
William M. Allen,	Julius Wooding,
Isaac M. Wooley,	Alexander Roux,
Richard E. Stilwell,	Thomas J. Blanck,
William B. Verplanck,	James Harrison,
James F. Chamberlain,	Jeremiah Lambert,
Henry D. Howard,	Andrew G. Norwood,
Noah Norris,	Rufus S. King,
Albert Meishahn,	James Gillespie,
Nicholas Peters,	Augustus Weismann,
Anthony Mataran,	Ambrose L. White,
Hermann Schulting,	Anthony Dugro,
John Patten,	Christian Metzgar,
James H. Noe,	Joseph Mosbach,
James Martin,	Daniel H. Roberts,
Herman Maas,	George W. Jenkins,
Benjamin Pike,	Alvin Higgins,
Rufus L. Lord,	Clarkson Crolius,
Noah Worrall,	John Newhouse,
Albert Hall,	George Rapelye,
Charles G. Stoppani,	John Conger,
Francis Priest,	Isaac N. Jessup,
Peter H. Titus,	William Irwin,
Daniel Ewen,	Jacob Pecare,
William B. Crosby,	James H. Ridabock.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

Nov. 25, 1861.

EIGHTEENTH WARD MARSHALL PEOPLE'S Union Convention met this evening at the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and nominated the following ticket:

For Alderman Fourteenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
For Councilmen, Sixth District,
IXth Ward—WM. GEDNEY, H. P. PURDY.
XVth Ward—GEORGE ROSS.
XVIth Ward—ABRAHAM LENT, WM. ORTON.
XVIIth Ward—THOMAS STEVENSON.
School Commissioner—LEMUEL BANGS.
School Inspector—GEORGE METCALFE.
School Trustees—JOHN A. FOSTER, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE.
WM. RICHARDSON, President.
E. RZQUA, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BELIEVING THAT the election of GEORGE OPDYKE to the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, would be the means of inaugurating a reform in the City Government, would respectfully solicit our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Merchant's Exchange, on

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29,

At 3 o'clock P. M., to ratify his nomination as a candidate for that office, and to devise means to secure his election.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
MORTON, GRINNELL & CO.,
E. MORGAN & SONS,
JNO. MUNROE & CO.,
WETMORE & CO.,
HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.,
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.,
SMYTHE, SPRAGUE & COOPER,
READ, GORDON & CO.,
GILLAN BROS.,
WM. BRAND & CO.,
HENRY W. G. MALI & CO.,
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.,
WILLIAM B. SCOTT & CO.,
HAZLEHURST & SMITH,
BAILEY & SOUTHARD,
WEAVER & RICHARDSON,
HUNT, VOSE & CO.,
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
KESSLER & CO.,
WILLIAM SELIGMAN & CO.,
BABCOCK BROS. & CO.,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
PETER COOPER
ROYAL PHELPS
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
J. A. STEVENS,
JAMES GALLATIN,
JOHN J. CISCO,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
JAMES STOKES,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
T. G. CHURCHILL,
GEORGE D. MORGAN,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
JOHN F. TROW,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
FRED. KNAPP,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
PARKE GODWIN,
S. W. ROOSEVELT,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
DAVID WETMORE,
MOORE & BROS.,
COOPER BROS.,
PETER DURYEE & CO.,
MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER,
S. H. STROUSE & BROS.,
HENRY A. LYNAN,
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
GOODRICH & WALKER,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
TURNBALL, SLADE & CO.,
STURGIS, SHAW & CO.,
JAMES DUNCAN & CO.,
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
FIELD, MORRIS & CO.,
JNO. SLADE & CO.,
HOYT BROS.,
R. & D. LAMB,
GOWTRY, FRENEAU & CO.,
HANFORD & BROWNING,
CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES,
CHRIST, JAY & CO.,
FANSHAWE, MILLIKEN & TOWNSEND,
BORSDORF & WINTER,
SCHNABEL BROS.,
J. C. HOWE & CO.,
WM. WATSON,
N. SULLIVAN,
C. H. BRANHALL,
R. H. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
WM. W. STONE,
C. F. DAMBMAN,
WM. E. CHURCHILL,
JNO. D. SCOTT,
A. W. CANFIELD,
G. W. BRAMHALL,
JAMES WILDE,
AUG. F. DON,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
GEO. W. PARSONS,
JNO. KEYSER,
ROBERT BAGE,
S. TOUSEY,
CHAS. H. DARLING,
JNO. A. LIVINGSTON,
CHAS. T. FOSTER,
SAM. H. SEAMAN,
S. A. PATTERSON;
D. M. BABCOCK,
C. A. LOCKWOOD,
BRUMLEY & KELLOGG,
NOEL & OELBERMAN,
CONKLIN, FENT & DEMPOUGH,
KITCHEN, MONTROSS & WILCOX,
BLACK & GUILD,
STEWART & CO.,
DEXTER LAMBERT & CO.,
W. WALLIS & SONS,
BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO.,
JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,
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GEO. C. PARKER & BROS.,
FOOT & LINSLEY,
HASTINGS & CO.,
PARMELEE, BEECHER & CO.,
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LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
HENRY PARET & CO.,
R. STOUT, SON & CO.,
BENJ. P. JONES & CO.,
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H. A. STURSBERG,
JOHN TAYLOR & SONS,
S. T. BLATCHFORD,
E. B. VAIL,
J. T. BECKWITH,
ERNEST RICHTER,
C. BUCKINGHAM,
C. W. FARGO,
D. A. BALDWIN,
WM. GLASEE,
WM. L. TYSON,
BENJ. F. ROMAINE,
H. H. WIBERT,
ALEX. WILDER,
E. B. YOUNG,
S. T. WILLIAMS,
CHAS. H. PAYSON,
GRIFFITH & CO.,
SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.,
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HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
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PETERS, SMYTH & CO.,
JESSUP & CHILDS,
W. H. DUDLEY & CO.,
PENFIELD SCHUYLER,
CAMPBELL THAYER,
WADLEY & WELLS,
KNAUTH, NACBOD & KHUNE,
HALLGARTNER & HERSFELD,
STRASBINGER & NUHN,
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON,
WYMAN & GODDARD,
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BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
D. H. ARNOLD & CO.,
JONES & HANABERGH,
COOPER BROS.,
BROWN & DOCKSTAKDER,
J. STINER & CO.,
ROBERT SLIMMON & CO.,
SUMMIS BROS. & HUTTON,
HALSTED & STILES,
BALDWIN STUDWELL,
H. C. & M. HULBUT,
G. J. MIX & CO.,
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H. H. STEHE & CO.,
WM. SNIDKER & CO.,
WEINN & WEAVER,
HOYT & BLANCHARD,
HASKILL & CO.,
BARTON, THOMAS & DAVIS,
HARDT & CO.,
CLEMENT, HAWKES & CO.,
GRAUMS & SCHEDCHLITZ,
BROKAW, BUTLER & CO.,
ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFMAN,
SMITH BROTHERS,
B. KEITH & CO.,
RICHMOND & DEBOISE,
F. A. GOELGET & BRO.,
TUTTLE & DYKEMAN,
HARRIS & WYCKAMAN,
JAMES H. SACHETT,
And more than 1,500 others.

POLITICAL.

MERCHANTS'
MASS MEETING
IN
WALL-STREET.

There will be a meeting of merchants, irrespective of party, at the Merchants' Exchange, THIS DAY at 3 o'clock P. M., to ratify the nomination of

HON. GEORGE OPDYKE
For Mayor.

Hons. HENRY NICOLL,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
and others, are expected to address the meeting.

OPDYKE'S HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 613 BROADWAY

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

NINTH WARD AROUSE!
PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING
AT THE
BLEECKER BUILDING,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1861,
To ratify the nomination of
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
The following gentlemen are among the speakers who will address the meeting:
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq.,
SOLOMON L. HULL, Esq.,
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.
The Ninth Ward Glee Club will favor the occasion with choice campaign songs.
Also, good music.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW, President.
NELSON D. THAYER, Sec

THE WILKES BANQUET.

The Entertainment of the Bostonians Given to Capt. Wilkes and the Other Officers of the San Jacinto—All the Speeches, Sentiments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

The dinner given by the merchants and other citizens of Boston to Capt. WILKES, U. S. N., took place last evening.

The affair in all its details, speeches, toasts, &c., was claimed to be the finest among all similar occasions for which Boston is so noted.

The discussion of the non-intellectual part of the food commenced at 5½ o'clock. The tables were spread with that elegance which prevails at the Revere House, whether in peace or war.

PRESIDENT EDWARDS BEGINS THE SPEAKING.

When the list of comestibles had received due attention, Hon. J. WILEY EDMONDS, President on the occasion, fired a shot across the bows of the company, and in a brief speech introduced the principal guest of the evening. In receiving Capt. WILKES, he said, at Long Wharf, yesterday, he remembered that at that spot citizens of Boston had before this gathered to do honor to gallant men of the navy. As, the day before, his fellow-citizens and strangers gathered there gave loud and earnest welcome to the guest whom they this evening honored, he seemed to hear the echoes of those cheers with which, nearly a half century ago, the place resounded when HULL brought home from victory and glory the invincible walls of the *Constitution*!

When the applause which followed this happy allusion had subsided, Capt. WILKES rose.

The cheers which greeted him were loud and long.

RESPONSE OF CAPT. WILKES.

Capt. WILKES said that he was glad on that occasion to express the thanks of himself, his officers and crew, for the kindness of citizens, which appeared in their general and welcome indorsement of his action. He proceeded to recount some accidents of his cruise, after speaking of the vicinity of the rebel commissioners, which incidents, substantially as related by him, have already been laid before the readers of the TIMES. He recounted that at St. Thomas he found two, steamers of our Navy, the *Huntsville* and the *Powhatan*. The former was undergoing repairs and would not be for some days ready for sea. The *Powhatan*, he orderd to take in a full supply of coal, and to cruise after the rebel privateer *Sumter*, which he learned was prowling in those parts, and not to stop till he had captured her. (Cheers.) Going thence to Havana, he found the rebel commissioners there, and learned satisfactorily that they were to embark in the English Mail Steamer for Southampton, the *Trent*. He determined to seize them on board of that vessel. (Cheers.) In regard to the law of the case he satisfied himself. He had on board some of the text books on International law. He had perused them enough to know that bearers of dispatches from a belligerent were an article of such character that neither they nor the vessel or other vehicle which bore them were entitled to any special immunities or amenities in war. Arms or provisions for a besieged town might be contraband, but bearers of dispatches were the very embodiment of contraband.

In the seizure of the persons of the rebel emissaries, Capt. WILKES continued, the details of which were intrusted to his officers, who were guests there with him that evening, he was happy to say that kindness, good sense and moderation prevailed; and that, too, amid taunts of Bull Run fights and of every unwelcome allusion. With his officers and crew he was prepared to make the steamer a prize—forfeited as she was by the fact of having been engaged in bearing emissaries and dispatches of the enemy. Her value as a prize could not have been less than $150,000, which would fairly belong to his officers and crew as prize money. But he was satisfied to get what he was in search for—the rebel emissaries—and although he had made his officers and crew aware of the law that they were entitled to share in the prize value of the English steamer, such was their satisfection in serving their country by the arrest of the ambassadors, that without a complaining word or a dissenting voice on the *San Jacinto*, the design of making prize of the steamer was under the circumstances abandoned.

With other pertinent remarks, Capt. WILKES closed his brief speech amid loud cheers, by the like of which at the close of every sentence he had been interrupted.

The President then called the name of Lieut. FAIRFAX.

Three cheers were raised for "FAIRFAX and old Virginia."

GOV. ANDREW' SPEECH.

Meantime, on the invitation of the President, Gov. ANDREW arose. The Governor made an interesting address, offering in behalf of the Commonwealth which he, as one of its magistrates, represented, the tribure of patriotic and personal respect to an illustrious commander and patriotic man. It hardly needed, he said, the events of the last few weeks to make historic the name of WILKES. To him and all who assisted him on the recent occasion, the American people awarded the praise of having done their duty with judgment and success. This was not the first time he had joined in fervent cheers to Capt. WILKES. He happened to be in the office of the Secretary of War when a dispatch from Fort Monroe announced the successful feat of the *San Jacinto*. In the spontaneous cheer which then rose in the Secretary's room, he would not say that he was the first to give voice, but he was sure he was not much behind the Secretary. (Cheers.) He also had the satisfaction of knowing at an early hour after the *San Jacinto's* touching at Fort Monroe, that the legal territory of Massachusetts would furnish the prison for these audacious and unfortunate Ambassadors. [Cheers.] There were in life always alleviations, even in war. When he remembered how much that is held holy and sacred in the thoughts and aspirations of the good old Commonwealth which he represented had been spurned and scouted by these two men, once Senators of the United States, now captive traitors, he recognized a certain compensation in their being brought to prison on that shore, by the act of a man under the inspiration of that flag of the Stripes and Stars whose universality his heart leaped to recognize. We had already done much in this war. Our little navy, what there was of it, had been scattered over the earth. Now a great navy had been extemporized, vitalized, by the energy of Democratic Republican institutions!—[cheers]—till on the sea no flag was more respected—till even now, when from beneath its folds a gun had blazed and its shot had sped across an English bow. The people in this war had been pouring out their treasure like water. His own State had for the cause of the Republic been pouring out patriotism and prayer till they had scented every breeze and breathed in every gale. A great army, from independent citizens, had submitted to be trained to the discipline and severity of war. All honor, all trust, all faith in our men in arms,—to our army, navy and volunteers. When he remembered the idea which was at the centre of all hearts, he felt that the Union for which they fought was as immortal as the ideas it symbolized, as perennial as the liberty it perpetuated!

Cheers interrupted Gov. ANDREWS' remarks, and he closed by giving

The health of Lieut. Fairfax and the officers of the San Jacinto.

Hearty cheers welcomed this sentiment, and Lieut. FAIRFAX rose to reply.

LIEUT. FAIRFAX'S SPEECH.

He said that so seldom in these days did a Boston audience hear a Virginia voice, that he was sure that a few remarks from a native and citizen of that Commonwealth would not be unacceptable. On the coast of Africa—he had been gone from the country for 27 months—he had reasoned, on hearing of these troubles and of the defection of his State, whether he could withdraw himself from the service of the United States, which he had served in the navy for twenty-four years. He could find no reason for renouncing his allegiance, and as he approached his native shores he felt more and more that the flag which had protected him, and the one he had sworn to stand by, was the flag for him to fight and, if need be, to die under. [Cheers.] He claimed no credit for his part in the affair which citizens of Boston were honoring that night. Capt. WILKES had put him forward, and he had but obeyed literally, and with what judgment in detail he might, the orders of his superior officer. It was not, as might be imagined, an altogether pleasant duty he had been set to perform on the *Trent*. With the family of the Virginia Commissioner, his own family was intimate. To him it was something more than the taking of four gentlemen. There were ladies in the case. If *they* could be permitted to go on without search and seizure, his duty would be shortly done. [Laughter and cheers.] It fortunately happened so. The ladies went on their way, and the gentlemen went on the *San Jacinto*. On boarding the *Trent*, and stating the object of his visit, the captain demurred; but seeing Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL standing not far off, he found there was no need of an annoying and troublesome search of the vessel. He accosted the Commissioners, and told them for what purpose he had come. They refused to go unless force was applied. He told them he was prepared for that. [Cheers.] Mr. GREER (Lieut. GREER), had remained on the *San Jacinto*, with the third cutter's crew, ready to come aboard the *Trent*. He signaled him, and Mr. GREER, apprehending that he (Lieut. FAIRFAX) might be overpowered by the mob and the ladies, came off to the *Trent*, with his inoffensive marines, not to be made offensive, unless strict need required it. Mr. MASON was courteous. Mr. SLIDELL was more crusty, as it was so in his composition. He had more to embarrass him—a wife and family present. So it was a little more difficult to impress upon him that it was his fate to change his passage from the *Trent* to the *San Jacinto*, and bear for the United States instead of Southampton. Mr. MASON, who knew the speaker and his connections, expressed himself to him as satisfied with the manner of his treatment. Mr. SLIDELL had given him no such testimonial.

But all the credit, Lieut. FAIRFAX repeated, was due to Capt. WILKES.

For himself, he would say, that Boston was not a new place to him. Years ago he had been put to school to master CHARLES GREEN, at Jamaica Plain. On occasions he had been permitted to come into the city, and had, in those boyhood years, heard speeches in Faneuil Hall. He had not forgotten, never wished to forget, the patriotic inspirations of that place. The country and the flag he learned to love then, he was for now—loving it none the less for the welcome he and his fellow-officers had just received in Boston.

Lieut. FAIRFAX delivered his speech in a straightforward, colloquial, sailor-like way. The Bostonians enjoyed it hugely, as the applause and laughter testified.

The President, (Mr. EDMONDS,) then observed that there was some law in this case, and seeing Chief-Justice BIGELOW present, he thought they ought to have his opinion.

SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE BIGELOW.

Judge BIGELOW remarked that he had supposed this was not to be an occasion when men of his craft were to be called upon. He had heard that the rule was, *inter arma silent leges*. He would say, however, that for the last six months, he had been waiting for someone to say that he would take the responsibility. He rejoiced that at last one had been found, who not only would *say* that he would take the responsibility, but had taken it. [Loud cheers.]

He had thought that this, an occasion of tribute to soldier sailors, would be the last place where a lawyer might find anything in the way of his profession. But Lieut. FAIRFAX, in the course of his speech, remarked that the rebel Commissioners DEMURRED. He was glad to know that the Chief Justice on that occasion promptly *overruled the demurrer*.

There are occasions, the Judge continued, when men don't want to look at the law-books. This was one of them. Capt. WILKES might have examined the text-books of which he spoke, but if he found the law in this case doubtful, the speaker knew that it was decided from the impulse of his own gallant heart.

He reminded the company present of what Mr. SLIDELL had said on taking leave of the Senate—that, though the South had no navy, it would meet its assailants with the "militia of the seas"—a delicate phrase to soften the mention of the privateering business; and when he was asked where he would get his ships and sailors, he told us from our own New-England. We may fancy that he has found his hopes of such "militia" volunteering from New-England as delusive as his chances of reaching Europe as a rebel emissary.

As to the grave international question raised in this case, the Judge would say that, without pretending to have made a strict examination of the books, he was sure the law was with us. England, in the repeated declarations of her statesmen, in the recorded judgments of her highest jurisprudence, has again and again proclaimed the law which supports us in this act. A vessel carrying dispatches or messengers for an enemy is as much engaged in belligerent conduct as if she bore arms against us. Though nothing could be more deplorable than a war with England, for one he would say, that if from this cause, or whatever cause, it comes, let us meet it like men, [cheers,] willing to endure no wrong and to maintain the right, whether through the channels of diplomacy or at the cannon's mouth. [Loud cheers.] To desire peace will not bring peace! Between the United States and England all desire peace—but there is no way to maintain peace with England or any other Power but to *ask for nothing that is not right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong*. [Loud cheers.]

Mayor WIGHTMAN was then called upon, who made a brief, appropriate and handsomely-delivered speech. He closed with the sentiment:

"God bless the defenders of our flag!"

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

A letter was then read from Gen. BUTLER, to the effect that the pressure of duties kept him from the dinner, but that he should be glad to be present, to welcome one who had closed a life of the highest duties well done with an act in its quality and importance equal to any which had shed lustre on the name of our navy. [Cheers.]

The President, remarking that Ohio was represented on the *San Jacinto*, called upon Lieut. GRIER.

LIEUT. GRIER'S SPEECH.

The Lieutenant remarked that, in the presence of so many able speakers, he would not undertake to make a speech. He would relate a single incident of the boarding of the *Trent*. When he came on board, at Lieut. FAIRFAX'S signal, he met a pompous and shaggy little individual, (to whom, by the way, they afterwards gave the *soubriquet* of the "British Lion,") who burst into a loud storm of talk about what he called this outrage on a British ship. He saw by his uniform that he was a British naval officer—he was, in fact, the mail agent on the vessel. (They don't give mail agencies to officers of much account!) "I am," he said, "the representative of Her Majesty's navy!" "So I see," said the Lieutenant. But the little fellow went on with a long harangue about the impropriety of this performance—the outrage of the thing—boarding one of Her Majesty's vessels—and asked him (Lieut. GRIER) how he dared to do it? The Lieutenant informed him that he had dared to do it because he had been ordered to do it. [Cheers.] "Well," said he, "you take off these men if you dare! I will report the act at the Admiralty, and in twenty days England, England, Sir, will open the blockade!" "Oh, if that is all," said the Lieutenant, "we will *give you all the cotton you want*!" Having silenced the lion on the cotton question, they had no further trouble of the oratorical sort. Lieut. GRIER said the President had been kind enough to allude to his State, Ohio. He was born in that State. Four years ago, that day, he had married his wife in Virginia. She as well as himself was devoted to the hopes and glory of the Republic. Fourteen years he had been in his country's service, and when the Mayor, to-night, alluded in such glowing terms to our flag, he felt his heart rise into his very throat. Since the assault upon Sumter, he had learned to look upon that flag and know what it was and what it meant. Every time he saw it now, he hailed it with new emotion; and he for one would stand by it to the last. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. RICE, M. C.

Hon. Mr. RICE, being called upon by the President, made a speech, in which he took occasion to say that he felt confident that Capt. WILKES' act would be one of contagious heroism, [cheers] and that every man in the Army and Navy would be likely to take the infection. It was seed sown in a good ground that before many days, or many months, would yield sixty or a hundred fold. He closed his excellent and appropriate remarks with the sentiment:

The Army and Navy of the United States—While they stand by the country, may the country stand by them.

The President then called upon Lieut.-Col. WELLS to speak in behalf of the Massachusetts soldiery. The Colonel not being present, he called on Judge RUSSELL.

SPEECH OF JUDGE RUSSELL.

The Judge said that in all that had been said, he concurred with Chief-Justice BIGELOW, and he had noticed that his Court, (the Municipal Court,) always did better when it stuck close to the decisions of the Supreme Court. In his boyhood he had read the accounts of the Exploring Expedition conducted by theidistinguished guest. It was full of adventure and high interest. In that, if Capt. WILKES had not added to the territory of the Republic, he had added degrees of latitude and longitude to human achievement and human endurance. [Cheers.] He had read therein of the way the Captain had punished the South Sea Islanders, when they attempted some outrageous conduct. So, his recent act is not the first occasion on which he has taught people in the South the propriety and beauty of good behavior. If on this occasion, there were any doubt of the law, American feeling feeling gave the casting vote. It was on Saturday night, the Judge said, that the news of the taking of MASON and SLIDELL came. He had slipped into the law library Sunday morning. He read in all the books relating to such cases, and he was happy to be convinced that in this case the jurist of the *San Jacinto* had carried out the decisions of Lord STOWELL—[cheers]—that all the authorities justified the seizure of these Ministers, and the taking them to a place where they are likely to be "settled Ministers!" [Laughter and cheers.] In this case Capt. WILKES had acted as the instincts of a sailor and the inspirations of a patriot, and in it he would be sustained by the law of nations, as he was by the heart of America! [Cheers.] We should find through him, and through other men of the navy and army, that the world would come to know that the blood of 1776 and 1812 still flowed in living veins, and that PERRY and BAINBRIDGE and HULL and DECATUR had their successors in the land. [Cheers.]

Capt. R. B. FORBES was called upon and made a few remarks.

The President then called upon Lieut. COOK, of the *San Jacinto*.

The Lieutenant said that he could not make a speech, and did not know why he should be called upon, unless it was that he had command of the gun which brought the *Trent* to, and on that occasion fired it himself. [A voice—"Three cheers for the gun!] He trusted that every shot fired in the war would have as good an effect. Before sitting down Lieut. COOK gave the happy sentiment:

Loyalty and Union throughout the Land!

EDWARD S. TONY, a Boston merchant, was then called upon and made brief remarks.

Dr. SNELLING thereupon, in a few words, introduced a Russian gentleman, Mr. RODOSKANOWSKI, who, coming from his country by way of the Pacific coast, happened to take passage on the steamer on which Senator GWIN and his rebel *collaborateurs* were so handsomely seized by Gen. SUMNER.

As the gentleman rose, the audience gave, with a hearty good-will, three cheers for Russia.

Mr. RODOSKANOWSKI'S speech being made in French might suffer by translation. That it was right and sound all may know, for Capt. FORBES seemed to approve every word of it.

Remarks were made by Messrs. JAMES LAWRENCE and GEORGE B. UPTON, who were severally called upon by the President.

COL. SCHOULER'S SPEECH.

In response to an allusion to the military of the State, the President called up Col. WM. SCHOULER, the Adjutant-General, who always speaks with point. The Colonel alluded to the fact, such was the temper of the Massachusetts soldiery enlisted in this war, even of those who were shot down like dogs in Baltimore, that at any time they would divide with a Virginian or any Southerner, the last crust in their haversack. He had listened with pleasure to the remarks on the law of the case of the *Trent* seizure, and heard the great names which had been quoted to justify the act. There was one American lawgiver which had not been alluded to in this connection. He referred to DAVY CROCKETT, who seemed to hit the gist of this case, in his famous rule: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead!" There was also a book containing a maxim applicable to this case, which had not yet been quoted—a book highly esteemed, much quoted and accepted as authority both in Virginia and on the Mississippi River,—he meant the volume of HOYLE, where it says: "When you are in doubt, take the trick."

The health of Capt. WILKES was now again proposed, and, being drunk with all the honors, the company broke up at 10¾ o'clock.

Besides Capt. WILKES, Lieuts. FAIRFAX, GRIER and COOK, and Paymaster BROWN, were the officers of the *San Jacinto* present.

After leaving the tables, groups of the guests fell into general conversation upon the subject of the evening, in which many good points were made. A Boston merchant present, who spoke as one who knew, said that SLIDELL was a good poker-player, but this time he had bragged on a "four-flush," and had been "called." [Our reporter would like to explain this expression to our readers, but is informed that a diagram is necessary to its complete elucidation.]

Lieut. FAIRFAX said his wife wrote to him from Virginia at the beginning of the present difficulties—a letter which reached him on the coast of Africa—in which she informed him of the National trouble, and at the same time alluded to a domestic event which had preceded it, reminding him that he had a wife and a Union baby, and exhorting him not to desert the flag under which the baby was born.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (incl Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JNO. I. IS WANTED BACK FROM Bridgeport. H. O.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, AND A small bedroom, wanted, for a man, wife, two young children and nurse, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location, size of rooms, and price, which must be moderate, A. E., Box No. 3,742, Post-office.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $60 per month, and not above 34th-st, nor below Bond-st. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or in suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and every modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room with breakfast and fire, in a small quiet family with few or no other boarders. Can give the best of references. Terms must be moderate, and must be stated in the answer. Address LEANDER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 4th-st., and not far from Broadway. Address C. H., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, or suite of rooms, furnished, to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, at No. 117 Lexington-av., near corner of 32d-st. All the modern improvements.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, EITHER FURnished or unfurnished. Also, a room suitable for a single gentleman. Good board and the comforts of a home. Location desirable, and terms moderate. No. 3 Albion-place, No. 410 4th-st.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished entire floor to let, together or separate, with or without board; house, first-class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at 75 Amity-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONGcontinued illness of the owner, the good-will, unfinished stock, tools and fixtures, of a first class table cutlery establishment, located in Newark, N. J., will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. BOYD, Esq., No. 91 John-st.

80 PER CENT. ECONOMY—NO MORE OLD CLOTHES.—Dyeing and scouring of pants, coats, vests, dresses, cloaks, mantillas, curtains, &c., &c., and of all woolen, silk, cotton and velvet goods, by the new chemical process, patented No. 19,033 at Washington, by Prof. N. MARYAINE, of Paris. The goods confided to the Empire City Dyeing Establishment are executed in the most superior style. The colors are rich and solid. The scouring is done without odor and finished the same as in Paris. Goods delivered at the shortest possible notice. Empire City Steam Dyers and Scourers, No. 768 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF
ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,
OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS:
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.
Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of MINK and ROYAL ERMINE are choice, and
SELLING AT REASONABLE PRICES.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 781 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and well-lighted room in a central location, near the City Hall Park; very desirable for any business requiring room and a good light; possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The property corner Clinton-place and Mercer-st., recently vacated by Public School, 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 36th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—COMplete for residences. Several now on hand. Also, a number to let, unfurnished; all in good locations. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

TO LET—AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; second floor rooms to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A FINE MODERN-BUILT, first-class, three-story brick house, in Jersey City, with all the modern improvements, in exchange for a residence in Orange, N. J., with from one to three acres of cultivated land, accessible to the depôt. The house must be modern and of good size. Address Box No. 3,186 Post-office, stating location, &c.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 86th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 5th-av., opposite 85th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 226 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady, of the highest respectability, is desirous of engaging a well-furnished house in an eligible location, and would receive into her family two or three adult persons as boarders. A party having a suitable house, and wishing to be relieved of the cares and expenses of housekeeping, and to remain as boarders, will find the present opportunity a most advantageous one. The rent will be satisfactorily secured, and references of the highest character will be given and required. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE IN NEWYork or within 10 miles by water communication, a factory suitable for distilling resinous substances; ground not to be less than 150 feet square, and a brick building on it of at least 20x60 feet, and 25 feet high. An iron foundry would be suitable. Address, in writing, stating price and full particulars, WM. HEYE, No. 39 Broad-st.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED, FROM 1st February next between Worth and Grand sts., West side. Address LEO, *Times* Office, stating location and terms for a lease of from one to five years.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR THE Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York, 1 mile from the village of Irvington; a house with 10 rooms, barn, &c.; two never-failing springs, five acres of excellent land, abundance of the best fruit, of all kinds, large and small, with 150 choice grapevines, and a small patch of woodland. Price $2,250, in place in all Westchester County is more healthy, and scarcely any so cheap.
C. G. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1236th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 256 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in washing and ironing, or would do general work for a small family; is tidy, active and intelligent; willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Situation wanted by two Welsh girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Call, for one day, at No. 510 8th-av., in the store, corner of 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 149 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a neat, tidy young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference from her last place. Please call at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent waitress, and is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COMPANION AND GOVERNESS.—THE advertiser wishes to secure a home, in or near New-York City, for a friend shortly to arrive from England. She has had fifteen years' experience as governess in the first families in Europe; but would prefer being companion to an elderly or invalid lady. Salary moderate for the present. Address Mrs. MOSSMOOR, Brooklyn Post-office, before Dec. 1.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF LONG experience as first-class cook, wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference as to character and capability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st., or address S. A., Union-square Post-office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RErespectable girl as cook, understanding cooking in all various branches; meats, poultry, fish, soups, game, bread, jellies, &c.; is obliging; would assist with washing, if required. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage, in the rear; can be seen until engaged; best of references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; she is a first-class cook; understands her business, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies; is a good baker; bakes bread; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced young woman who understands English and American cooking; will not object to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 26 East 22d-st., Dr. Marcy's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SIT

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after a notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons annexed, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,400 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 12th day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 25, 1861.—This institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

$50,000.—MERCHANDISE WANTED.—A stock of merchandise, say Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000, for which one-fourth cash in hand will be paid, and the balance in good property in a large and flourishing lake city at cash value, free from all incumbrances, with certified titles from the County Recorder. Owners of stocks who may desire cash at once and good solid paying property, address, in full confidence, H. N., St. Nicholas Hotel.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, okseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail ov Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. UNIVERSITY, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured, by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free of charge, by address of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.				
2d	"	"	8, '58, 50	"
3d	"	"	14, '59, 50	"
4th	"	"	12, '60, 45	"
5th	"	"	5, '61, 35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chancellor Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets Inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted satisfactory. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist; Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2, silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 9th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, cut to out, (including foot-board,) 3½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¾ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 3½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 6 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3½x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ⅜ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 3 feet diameter, 1½ inches x½ inch.

Wide hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 3 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, froned, same as those of *omnibuses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2½ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE,

6 feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1½ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅝-inch x⅞-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from front to tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 2½ inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the iront and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of 1¼ inch thick boards, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, with end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Place of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults. Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doulloureux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, or Jaundice		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		50
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		50
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism. Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague. Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	Cures Piles. Internal or External. Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids. Failing or weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head. Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THEIR SALE OF THIS DAY, COMPRISING INVOICES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, DOMESTICS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, JACKETS, HOSIERY, GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS, GLOVES, BUCK GAUNTLETS, FOR ARMY USE. ALSO, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUES READY EARLY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS AND FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of A. Groux, Bonfield, J. C. Thom, Dupree, Wiegall, Orphie, Hanssman, De la Porte, E. F. Beaulieu, Flonan, Van Hoesseugh, and other artists of equal merit.

Also, immediately after the above, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, divans, gilt-frame pier and oval mirrors, lace window curtains, Hair mattrasses, oak extension tables, hall do., enameled marble-top cottage suites, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, &c., together with a general assortment.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.
In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.
Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of
Fresh first-class seasonable Goods,
Including a large and attractive assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Adapted to the best retail trade.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF D. BERRIEN, JR., MORTGAGEE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable private library, consisting of about 1,000 volumes of standard, illustrated and miscellaneous books and works of reference. Among them are many rare French and German publications. In the collection will be found Rees & Chambers Cyclopedia, Johnson's English Poets, Bacon's Works, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Waverley Novels, Bescherelle's Dictionaire Nationale, Reportoire Generale du Theatre Francais, Irving's Works, Shakespeare, Froissart's Chronicles, Works of J. J. Rousseau, Macaulay's History, Prescott's Works, Channing's Works, Life and Letters of John Adams, Hogarth's Works, (original old edition, with suppressed plates,) Moore's and Byron's Works, Cicero's

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

Steamship Constitution at Portland---The Trip to the Capes of Virginia---The Weather---The Passengers, and How They Stood the Passage.

ARRIVAL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, AT SEA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The destination of the ship no longer remains in doubt. In fact it became known to the officers twelve hours after our departure from Portland, when Col. Jones opened his first dispatches, marked No. 1. We have now been fifty hours at sea, and are fast approaching the Capes of Virginia, which we ought to reach by 8 o'clock this evening, being, by observation of the North Star, about 120 miles. By 10 o'clock P. M., we shall probably be anchored under Fortress Monroe, where other orders await us, which will determine the future movements of this ship and of her two thousand troops.

Awaiting future revelations as to our final destination, I seize a brief space before our arrival to sum up the events of the voyage thus far.

We left our anchorage off Portland light about 3½ o'clock A. M., Saturday, leaving our Portland friends in no enviable humor toward us for not going to their dock and permitting her citizens to inspect the great ship, of which they had heard so favorable accounts. Anchored nearly a mile and a half from the town, the ship was at too great a distance to lend enchantment to the view. A moment's reflection will convince the more rational, however, that the attempt to lay the vessel alongside their dock, with two thousand restless troops on board, would have involved serious inconveniences and delays. It would have gratified Capt. FLETCHER and his officers as much as it would doubtless have pleased the good people of Portland, to have shown them his ship. The more curious, however, embracing scores of ladies and gentlemen, in boats and sailing craft, came off, sailed around, and surveyed the steamer, courteously responding to the greetings of the troops, who seemed particularly pleased with the attentions shown them by the ladies. Had the day been less blustering, and had it been generally known in season that the ship would not come to the dock, no doubt many more would have visited the ship.

A delegation from the Press, including the *Advertiser* and *Argus*, as well as the religious papers, came on board, but the crowded condition of the steamer did not admit of a very satisfactory inspection of her interior arrangements, with the exception of her main saloon and state rooms. It is needless to say that their opinions of the ship were most flattering. It was also greatly regretted by Col. JONES, and Commissary BUTLER that it was not in their power to accept the civilities tendered to them by the Mayor and city Council of Portland, and to have invited them on board of the *Constitution*. Our visit, however, was not one of ceremony, and the people of Portland are the practical sort to make due allowance for whatever of disappointment may have occurred. Our chief regret was that, after taking the trip to Portland for the purpose of receiving the Twelfth Regiment of Maine, it was found impracticable, on account of the large and unlooked-for amount of material "necessarily" belonging to the two regiments already in the ship, to take on board the additional thousand men, with all their camp equipage. Their appearance, as they stood on the deck of the steamer *Union*, alongside the *Constitution*, excited general commendation, and it is safe to affirm that a finer regiment has not embarked for the seat of war from any State than Col. SHEPLEY'S Twelfth of Maine. Our boys cheered them as they came off, and waved them regretful adieus as they finally took their departure for the city.

Col. JONES kindly employed the steamtug to accompany us outside the Capes in order that she might receive our venerable pilot. By so doing he expedited, by several hours, the sailing of the steamer There was no wind, and the sea was so smooth, and the movements of the big ship so quiet that many of the passengers only found out that we had started when they came up in the morning and found themselves out of sight of land. Toward noon a fresh breeze sprung up from the eastward, causing considerable swell. The experience of the rough passage from Boston had evidently chastened the rampant spirits of the Ninth, and the *sober* realities of their condition now stared them in the face.

While encamped at Lowell, these unruly spirits from the land of steady habits won an unenviable notoriety by their unruly conduct. A high board fence inclosed the camp, but when the humor seized them, the cry would be heard, "Connecticut over the fence." And away they went like so many catamounts, in defiance of all restraint. They roamed through the town at will, putting the timid in fear, and considerably augmenting the labors of the police. When the factory girls saw them coming, they too would cry out "Connecticut over the fence," and beat a double-quick to get out of their way. These things finally became so annoying, it is said, that the Mayor of Lowell gave notice that that particular deputation from the neighboring State must *vamose the ranche* It will be gratifying to those persons to learn that the conduct of these sons of the Emerald Isle is greatly improved. The evil *spirit* has been exorcised by the power of old ocean; we hear no more of "Connecticut over the fence," and they are now as docile as lambs. From hard drinking they have taken to eating, and with the assistance of their associates of Massachusetts, it now requires 2,200 pounds of beef or 1,600 pounds of hams, besides a world of bread and coffee, to supply their daily wants. Let our Southern brethren have a look to their pig-pens and poultry-yards when these locusts are put down among them.

To return to my narrative. Before the dinner-hour on Saturday, the wind had freshened up from the eastward, producing a heavy cross-swell, and greatly diminishing the number of applicants for rations. Many of the officers had barely recovered from the effects of the trip to Portland, and were again on the sick list. Not over forty persons made their appearance at the tables. The ladies, however, proved better sailors than the soldiers. Accompanying their husbands on the expedition, are the wives of Col. JONES, Major FEYO, Surgeon HOOKER, Major SAWTELLE and Lieut.-Col. FARR, whose presence adds greatly to the social enjoyments of the voyage. They seldom complain of sea-sickness, read their favorite novel or magazine, chat with those who *can* chat, work their embroidery, or promenade the breezy deck as the humor takes them; and all this while some of their worser halves lie helpless in their berths sipping gruel. It is safe to affirm that one-half the present ship's company never realized the evils which have been brought on the country by secession until they were sea-sick.

During the evening the wind increased almost to a gale, which being directly abeam, caused the ship to keel over sightly, but the engine performed with great regularity, and at about 10 o'clock P. M., having got clear of the south shoals of Nantucket, the ship was kept off southwest, bringing the wind and sea a little abaft the beam, which accelerated our progress, and during the night we made a beautiful run. Sunday was the most boisterous day we have experienced. The wind had hauled round during the night to the southwest, directly ahead, and blew furiously. There was little disposition to walk about; the soldiers sheltered themselves behind the warm chimneys; the officers, and even the ladies, with one heroic exception, kept in the cabins. There was a great falling off at dinner, and the steward looked complacently from his pulpit-like sanctum at the thinned tables. There was a large saving of rations to-day. Toward evening the wind died away somewhat; we had passed the northern edge of the gulf, and the supper table—the true barometer of the weather—again indicated a smooth sea. The tables were completely full. Where they all came from nobody could tell. Strange faces which had never been seen before appeared. Had we stopped on the way and taken in more officers? Watch them but a moment and all doubt will vanish. Their motions seem to say:

Let him now eat who seldom ate before,
And he who has been sea-sick eat the more.

Sunday passed pleasantly in reading and conversation, and, had there been a well chaplain on board—the priest of the Ninth was down with the common complaint—we should no doubt have had one religious service at least. As evening drew on, however, a group of our Massachusetts Captains and Lieutenants assembled in the saloon, and struck up Old Hundred:

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise,
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land, by every tongue."

In a short time the little circle was increased; the "Songs of Zion," a little book published and distributed by the American Tract Society, was brought out, and a most agreeable hour was spent in singing. The entertainments was concluded by:

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty."

And

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

These "psalm-singing Yankees," as they are termed down South, declare that if they find nothing better to do, down in Dixie, they will open singing-schools, and teach the rising generation there a better style of music than that which is now in vogue.

It is remarkable how little conversation there is concerning the war, or its correlative topics. No one would, for a moment, suppose that these two thousand soldiers and their officers were expected to engage in the sad realities of war, perhaps in a few days. Besides the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and Connecticut Ninth regiments, we have one battery of 156 men—the Massachusetts Fourth—which has been mainly recruited from the Salem Light Artillery. Their guns are six rifled cannons, manufactured by ALGER & Co., of South Boston. The officers are Capt. GEORGE H. MANNING, of Salem; First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Reinhard, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, Joseph G. Sala, of Boston; Third Lieutenant, Henry Davidson, of Salem; Fourth Lieutenant, George W. Taylor, of South Danvers. Capt. MANNING has been for years in command of the Salem Light Artillery. Lieut. REINHARD is a native of Prussia, about 30 years of age, and was educated a military man. He served for several years in the Royal Artillery of Prussia, entering the army as a volunteer. Lieut. SALA is an Italian, and has served under GARABALDI as captain of a company of bergsagliaric, or sharpshooters. He was at Solferino and nearly all the battles of the Italian campaign. For the last two years Lieut. SALA has been in command of the Layfayette Artillery, of Charleston, S. C.—the crack corps of that city. When the order was given to attack Fort Sumter he deserted the rebel ranks at the risk of his life, leaving his family behind him.

Col. E. F. JONES, who is in command, is a native of Pepperill, Mass. He left a lucrative business in Boston to take command of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers when Washington was menaced, raising, equipping his regiment, and marching them in an incredible short space of time, and making that memorable passage through Baltimore in the face of an armed mob on the 19th of April. He is about 35 years of age, of medium height, compactly built, and while exhibiting at times much diffidence, his face indicates the possession of great force and resolution of character. In his management of the regiments under his command, he exhibits great tact, and exercises perfect control over them without the use of intimidation or force. He appears to be greatly beloved and respected by the whole regiment.

Lieut.-Col. FARR is from Lowell; he was formerly an overseer in the Prescott Corporation, and subsequently City Marshal. He was an Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment, with Col. JONES, in the three months' campaign.

Maj. SAWTELLE is from Lowell, where he was engaged as Civil Engineer. Adjt. GEORGE DAVIS was a master mechanic, of Lowell, and joined Col. JONES as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment.

The captains are distributed more generally among the towns of Middlesex County. According to rank they stand as follows:

Co. B—Capt. Clark, of Groton; Co. A—Capt. Dickeman, of Lowell; Co. H—Capt. Blood, of Lowell; Co. K—Capt. Fletcher, of Groton; Co. F (pious Lawrence)—Capt. Amable, of Cambridge; Co. D—Capt. Warren, of Lowell; Co. G—Capt. Wilcox, of Fall River; Co. C—Capt. Thayer, of Boston; Co. E—Capt. Chapman, of Acton; Co. I—Capt. Pickering, of Lawrence.

These are all very gentlemanly men, and a majority of them have been in service before. A portion of them have been engaged in mercantile pursuits; the remainder are mechanics. The Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth, Dr. HOOKER, of Boston, is the son of the eminent practitioner of that name, and has a high reputation for skill in his profession. He will occupy the place of Post Surgeon.

The officers of the Ninth Connecticut are as follows: Col. THOMAS W. CAHILL, of New-Haven, for several years captain of a New-Haven company, a member of the Common Council, and Street Commissioner. Lieut.-Col. Richard Fitz-Gibbons is from Bridgeport, and was with the First Connecticut Regiment at Bull Run. Maj. Fred. Frye is from Bridgeport and was captain in the Third Connecticut at Bull Run; a large portion of his old company are with him. Surgeon Charles A. Gallagher is from New-Haven, and his assistant, Geo. W. Avery, from Windham. The Chaplain is Daniel Mullin, of Providence. Quartermaster Wm. W. Harrall is from Bridgeport, and was a member of the New-York Seventy-first at Bull Run. Lieuts. Payne, Finegass and Carroll were all in service at the same time, the latter as color-bearer of the Sixty-ninth. The captains are mostly from towns in and near New-Haven, Bridgeport, &c. There are in the regiment 150 non-commissioned officers and privates who were in the Bull Run fight.

MONDAY—4 o'clock P. M.

Land, ho! A cheer from the troops announces that we have just made the land. There being no lights to depend on at Cape Henry or Cape Charles, Capt. FLETCHER this afternoon hauled the ship in a trifle, so as to fall in with the land near Hog Island. The wind being off shore, this will enable us, in case it is too late to enter the Capes with safety, to anchor, or lay off and on in smooth water until daylight. At sundown, Hog Island bore N. N. W. At 7½ o'clock the engine was slowed and soundings were taken in eight fathoms of water. After proceeding slowly for another hour the anchor was let go for the night.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26.

We lay very quietly at our anchor during the night, and at early daylight were again under way, and heading into the Capes. The passengers were all astir before sunrise, and those who had glasses made good use of them in scanning the Virginia shore. As we passed Cape Henry there was a careful inspection of the coast line for masked batteries, but no signs of earthworks were discovered, except at one place a few rods to the west of the light-house, and even this may have been only a sand-ridge produced by the wind. One of the Colonels, however, thought it was too regular in its formation for that. A single wreck only was noticed on the shore—that of a schooner with both masts standing, but evidently half full of water, lying about two miles west of the light. A small hermaphrodite brig lay at anchor opposite the Cape, evidently waiting for a change of wind. The ensign was set aft, and the jack forward—the latter for a pilot. We came up with, and passed the light-ship, on the "tail of the Horse-shoe," at 8½ o'clock, and soon after the ship was stopped, and the boat sent on board the gunboat *Daylight* for a pilot. The boat returned with an officer (Mr. DENNISON,) and at 9¼ o'clock we started again, heading for Old Point, where the fleet are already plainly in view. Officers and men are busily engaged writing letters, and packing their valises, as if in expectation of going ashore. As we neared the fortress the troops were permitted to assemble on the upper deck, and the two regimental bands were ordered to take their places on the after part of the promenade deck. As we came up with the *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, frigates, they manned the rigging, and gave us round after round of hearty cheers, which our troops responded to with redoubled enthusiasm from the deck of the *Constitution*; flags were dipped; the bands on the quarter decks of the frigates played the "Star-Spangled Banner," while our own paid them back with "Hail Columbia." The scene was most animating. We anchored directly east of the fortress, and Col. JONES, Commissary BUTLER, and Purser POLHEMUS landed to obtain orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. PHELPS has just come on board, and assumed command of the expedition. It is now settled that we receive no additional troops at this point, but that after taking on board some 200 tons of coal to replenish our bunkers, we sail probably to-morrow, the original destination of the ship—whatever that was—being unchanged. It is generally reported, and as generally believed here, that we are bound to—what good would it do to tell? I prefer that the rebels should not get any information from me as to where we intend to strike them, or how soon, or in what particular way we are coming down upon them. As your correspondent will accompany the ship, the patriotic readers of the TIMES will be content to have the full particulars *after* they have occurred, which will probably be of more interest than speculations in advance. The Purser has already sent a tug, with a load of coal, alongside, and the required amount will probably be all on board before noon to-morrow. There will also be required a quantity of forage for thirty head of steers on board. A considerable amount of ammunition will also be taken in, and other *materiel* of war, necessary to complete the general outfit. Gen. PHELPS, who has been from the first in command at Newport's News, will be succeeded by Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD. He takes with him on the *Constitution* only two or three officers, who will constitute his immediate Staff, and a few servants. The ladies of the officers, who have been in some trepidation lest they might be sent back, will, I understand, be allowed to go with the ship—as they have thus far been—the guests of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They will probably return with the steamer, unless we are all captured, and made prisoners of war. I am informed, with permission to state the fact, that other vessels have already, or will leave other ports immediately to join us, (I judge,) in charge of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

The United States steamer *State of Georgia*, Capt. GARVIN, from Philadelphia, came in and anchored immediately in the vicinity of our ship this forenoon, saluting the broad pennant of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH with 13 guns—this being her first appearance in official presence since she was put in commission. "It is understood" that the *State of Georgia* goes with us as a convoy, but I have no official information on the subject.

I must now close my dispatch in order to save the Baltimore boat, reserving whatever may occur before we sail for another letter.

I send the aggregate results of the trip of the *Constitution* from Boston, as recorded by the Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER'S LOG, FROM BOSTON TO FORTRESS MONROE VIA PORTLAND.

Nov. 21.—Left Boston for Portland at 12:40 P. M. Average pressure of steam, 12¾ pounds; average vacuum, 28 inches; hard coal consumed, 40 tons; total revolutions to Portland, 5,887; average revolutions per minute, 83½. Total time 12 hours, against a heavy head wind and sea.

Nov. 23.—Left Portland at 2:50 A. M. Average steam, 15 pounds; average vacuum, 28 inches; coal consumed, 27 tons to noon; revolutions to do., 5,763.

Nov. 24, sea time—Average steam, 14½ pounds; average vacuum, 28 inches; coal consumed, 45 tons; revolutions, 11,782.

Nov. 25, sea time—Average steam, 14¾ pounds; vacuum, 27¾ inches; coal consumed, 51 tons; revolutions, 14,390; throttle-valve half open.

Nov. 26, sea time—Average steam, 14 pounds, half throttle; vacuum, 27; coal consumed, 33 tons; anchored off Capes of Virginia at 8:10 P. M.; revolutions, 7,146; under way at 9, and anchored at Fortress Monroe at 10:30. Engines and boilers working admirably throughout the trip.

DEPARTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Under the orders of Brig.-Gen. PHELPS we completed coaling during the night. Our forage for the cattle was sent on board, and other details of the expedition arranged in the most business-like manner possible. It is now certain that we shall sail by 12 o'clock or shortly thereafter.

Gen. PHELPS, who paid a brief visit to the ship yesterday, produced a very favorable impression upon all who saw him. There is nothing whatever of fuss or feathers about him, excepting the modest plume in his hat which marks his rank. In stature he is full six feet, of a large frame and head in proportion, which, judging by the practical turn he gives to affairs, is well supplied with the material which makes good generals. He uses few words in conversation, but they are to the point. He is grave, courteous and thoughtful, and reminds one of the generals of CROMWELL. Walking yesterday with an officer of this ship, the latter saw a colored man pass, and remarked, "another contraband"—"a man, Sir," was his only response, which set the officers to *thinking*. In a word, Gen. PHELPS is a true son of Vermont—a worthy descendant of STARK and the Green Mountain boys.

The General is desirous of turning the expedition to the best possible account, and believes it will result well for the Government. It is such an enterprise as, in the present condition of the country, he says cannot be longer delayed—in a word such a movement as any great nation would be obliged to undertake, situated as we are. We shall probably have a convoy, though with our long 12's rifled, and heavy quantity of sharpshooters and boarding pikes, I judge it would be unsafe for any moderate sized vessel of the enemy to venture near us.

The officers and their wives are just going on shore to make a running survey of the town and fort. They will have time but for a brief visit, and are under contract to return by sharp 12 o'clock. Last evening the Bay was perfectly still; the two bands on the *Constitution* were stationed on the hurricane-deck and entertained the troops and surrounding fleet with some excellent music. In response, the bands on board the *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, determined not to be outdone, also made the air vocal with their patriotic strains. From instrumental music, the transition to vocal was an easy one, and the troops, taking up the chorus, sent their strains of the "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie," and other favorite tunes, blending with the bands, over the still waters of the bay, until the echoes came back literally from Old Virginny's shore. The evening's entertainment was concluded by some sentimental music in the saloons, the "band" of the Twenty-sixth showing themselves equally skillful at vocal as at instrumental performances. There is one drawback to our lady guests, which, after all the gentle things I have said of them, I must take the liberty to expose—*they do not sing*. But it must be confessed that they are *some* on whist, cribbage and seven-up.

While the humor is on, I must refer to the coal which was sent on board our ship. It is simply execrables. If we are ever chased by the *Sumter*, or any other pirate and are caught, because we couldn't make steam, you may place us among the victims of some contractors who speculates in coal. The 150 tons sent to us is from a pile which, *it is said*, has been lying on the dock at Havre de Grace ever since coal was first discovered in Pennsylvania.

I noticed, as we came ashore from the ship, some heavy guns beyond Sewell's Point. It is, probably, the rebels trying their range. The usual spying visit from Norfolk took place yesterday under cover of the white flag. Our arrival here, and the expedition about to sail, were, probably, the main incentives to to their csil, and all the particulars will, no doubt, be duly reported to the rebels.

The wind, to-day, is mild from the south, with a somewhat hazy atmosphere, which does not indicate settled weather. Should anything occur proper to mention, before we weigh anchor, I will add it to this already too prolix epistle.

THE EXPEDITION UP JAMES RIVER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 25—P. M.

A Richmond *Dispatch* received here to-day contains some meagre accounts of the recent exploit of the United States gunboat *Cambridge*, in the Warwick River on last Friday night.

On the evening of Nov. 22, about dusk, the gunboat *Cambridge* left Newport's News, and ran up the Warwick River about two miles, where it was understood a rebel regiment was encamped. The rebels were stirred up by the shells of the *Cambridge*, and vacated their camp with a loss of fifteen men killed, wounded and missing. The correspondent of the *Dispatch* thinks the huts of the Virginia Volunteers, Col. PURYEAR, and the surrounding woods, were set on fire by the men and left to burn. No mention is made of the rebel steamers *Roanoke* and *Yorktown*. The *Cambridge* went up within sight of Cabin Point, on the James River, but saw no batteries.

Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff left Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to take command of that post. It is understood that the force here will shortly be greatly increased, and as Gen. MANSFIELD is a man in favor of active measures against the rebels, it is probable he will not tarry long at the Point, but will carry the Stars and Stripes further up the "Jeems River," if not across it.

Col. PHELPS, hitherto acting Brigadier-General, commanding at Newport's News, has been detached from that post, it is said, and has been booked for service upon the great expedition that is fitting out at Annapolis under Major-Gen. BUTLER and Commodore DAVID D. PORTER.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, among other good things, that there is a band of "three thousand Union marauders in the mountains of East Tennessee, under Parson BROWNLOW and Major GILHAM, who are doing more mischief than the Yankees in Kentucky, but they will have to be stopped in their treasonable movements, and we think will be, as Gen. LOVELL is after them with the Home Guards of Memphis and Knoxville."

The rebels are getting scared at the great influx of troops and vessels of war in this vicinity, and the *Dispatch* proposes that Norfolk should be abandoned in the event of an attack, and begs that Richmond, City Point and Yorktown be reinforced and strengthened immediately. "Should WOOL advance in force, the army of the Potomac would be divided."

Horrible Outrage in Thirty-fifth-street.

A MAN FATALLY INJURED WHILE PROTECTING HIS WIFE.—At about 4¾ o'clock yesterday morning a man named JAMES MCKIERNAN was severely injured by a knife in the hands of EDWARD MULVAHILL, a Lieutenant in the Irish Brigade. The parties were very intimate friends, and on Wednesday afternoon MCKIERNAN invited the Lieutenant to spend the night with him at his house, No. 177 East Thirty-fifth-street. The invitation was accepted, and they spent the evening together very pleasantly. When they retired, it was proposed that MCKIERNAN and MULVAHILL should occupy one room, while Mrs. MCKIERNAN was to sleep in an adjoining room, a door separating the two apartments. Towards morning, MULVAHILL stealthily left his sleeping friend, and proceeded to the adjoining room, occupied by Mrs. MCKIERNAN. She was awakened by the noise, and immediately screamed for help. Her husband ran to her assistance, but before he had time to aid her, Lieut. MULVAHILL, finding himself in an unpleasant situation, instantly drew a bowie-knife, and plunged it into the abdomen of Mr. MCKIERNAN, inflicting injuries so serious that the physician in attendance pronounced them fatal. The offender immediately fled, but the police having been notified of the affair, tracked him through different parts of the City, and succeeded in arresting him about 10 A. M. He was taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and detained to await the result of MCKIERNAN'S injuries. Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday afternoon to take the *ante-mortem* examination of the injured man. His physician thought, last evening, that he could not survive many hours.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving in the Camps—A Quiet Day.

More Reconnoissances---The Enemy Discovered, but no Fighting.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

THANKSGIVING IN THE CAMPS.

To-day has been unusually quiet. The Departments, stores and shops have been closed. Religious services were held in nearly all of the churches. Large numbers of visitors crossed the river to see their friends in camp. In the camps from the States the Governors of which had appointed this as the day of thanksgiving, it was generally observed. At the camp of the Second Wisconsin, a thanksgiving dinner was spread. Gov. RANDALL, Gen. KING and Col. MANSFIELD, of Wisconsin, and Senator WILSON were among the invited guests present.

A SKIRMISH AT SILVER SPRING

Yesterday Company B. First New Jersey Cavalry, which forms the extreme left of our line, went on a scout to Silver Spring. A small party was sent forward, who on reaching the summit of a hill were met by a party of the enemy. A brisk exchange of shots ensued, and our men formed in line of battle and prepared to advance, but the enemy fell back.

A FORCE OF REBELS BEYOND VIENNA

A squadron of FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry while scouting beyond Vienna to-day discovered a force of rebel infantry in the woods. They fell back to our lines, orders having been given out not to fire, or to allow a fight to be forced upon them.

THE AFFAIR AT DRAINSVILLE.

Col. BAYARD reports that his regiment, in the recent reconnoissance and skirmish at Drainsville, behaved most gallantly, and that regulars could not have done better. Coming from a regular officer, the statement is creditable to our volunteer service.

The Capt. FARLEY taken yesterday is an Aid to Gen. BONHAM, and belongs to the First South Carolina, and Lieut. CARDENANCH to the Seventh South Carolina. The others belonged to STEWART'S Cavalry. The rebel COLEMAN, who died to-day, was the ringleader in the horrible atrocities upon the scouts of Gen. BANKS, taken about six weeks ago. He is the man who placed one of their heads upon a pole and carried it around. He was shot through the side of his head, the ball passing through his eye, and died in the most terrific agony. His comrades in crime were all taken by Gen. MCCALL.

SURGEON ALEXANDER'S WOUNDS, ETC.

Surgeon ALEXANDER, of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, who was wounded at Drainesville yesterday morning, is considered out of danger. Jos. HOUGHLING, who was also wounded, died last night.

THE CAPTURED PRISONERS.

A portion of the twelve prisoners brought to Washington were prominent civilians, who were found with arms in their hands.

THE REBEL SCOUTS AND PICKETS.

No rebel scouts have recently appeared at Fairfax Station, some six miles from Bull Run, and their pickets do not come north of Pohick Run.

THE REBELS WEST OF VIENNA.

It is learned that the rebels west of Vienna consist of the Seventh North Carolina Infantry and Col. STEWART'S Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Several small craft, laden with coal and oysters, passed the batteries on the Potomac to-day, without being fired upon, and arrived in this city. During the whole of the blockade but one vessel has been lost, and she by the breaking of her hawser.

Capt. KIEHL, commanding the *Reindeer*, went down the Potomac to Budd's Ferry and returned to-day. He reports everything quiet in that vicinity. He brought up one contraband.

THE LOSSES AT BALL'S BLUFF.

Letters received from prisoners of the California Regiment now in Richmond, show that but few were killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff Many whom it was supposed had been killed are now prisoners there, and it is confidently asserted by officers that fifty will include the whole number of the dead from that regiment at Ball's Bluff. There were but few wounded there, the greater part having been taken to the hospital at Leesburgh.

A VISIT TO RICHMOND.

At the battle of Ball's Bluff, Capt. HERVEY, the Adjutant-General of Col. BAKER'S Brigade, was known to have been badly wounded, but no intelligence was received of his fate. Soon after the battle his wife was furnished with a pass by the Government to proceed to Richmond, which she did by the boat with a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe by way of Norfolk. She returned three days since by the same route. She was kindly received in Richmond, where she learned that her husband had died. She was allowed to visit our prisoners in the tobacco warehouse, and she reports that they are well cared for, except that they are in want of sufficient clothing. She states that Col. COGGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, on reaching Richmond, was met by some of his old West Point classmates, and by other officers in the rebel army with whom he was formerly associated in the United States service, and that he had been kindly treated.

A MORE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF PASSES.

An order was issued to-day by Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal of Washington, indorsed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, empowering Capt. R. M. EVANS, to investigate the subject of passes, doubtless with a view of establishing a more uniform system, which will afford better security to the public service.

FORAGE BY RAILROAD.

The report of Major BELGER, Quartermaster at Baltimore, is satisfactory to the Department, showing that he has dispatched the forage of 203 vessels by railroad to Washington within the last thirty days—being an average of 2,000 tons a day—besides a large amount of storage to the Subsistence Department. Much valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. MCFARLAND to Major BELGER.

FALSE RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

Rumors of a battle across the river are current to-night. They are without foundation.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad run now to Accotink Run, about three miles beyond Springfield, and as soon as the bridge is rebuilt will push further forward.

DINED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BANKS, Col. JOHN COCHRANE and Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, dined with the President to-day.

FALSEHOODS ABOUT LORD LYONS.

The sensation paragraph in a New-York journal of this morning, to the effect that Lord LYONS and the British Consular agents in the South had been engaged in forwarding rebel dispatches abroad, is a fiction of the most flagrant character. No such papers as are there alluded to were received by the Government, and no such dramatic scene as is described transpired. In justice to Lord LYONS, it is due to say that he has scrupulously conformed to the rules established by the Government, in relation to intercourse with the rebel States, and none discredit the mischievous statement more than the heads of the Government.

A FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

Half-a-dozen two-story buildings in Alexandria were burned last night.

CONSUL TO MACAO.

EDWARD HARTE, of San Francisco, has been appointed Consul at Macao, China.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS INTRENCHING BACK OF COCKPIT POINT—POSITION OF THE REBEL STEAMER GEORGE PAGE—THE NATIONAL CAMP ON THE MARYLAND SHORE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Charles County, Maryland, Quarters 11th Massachusetts Regiment, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Taking passage on board the sloop *Fleet*, of Salem, N. J., from Washington, I arrived at Chickamoseen Creek last evening, having safely passed the rebel battery on Cockpit Point. We passed the Government flotilla, comprised of the *Harriet Lane* and five small gunboats, about five miles above *Freestone Point*. The rebel works upon this Point are abandoned, having been shelled out by the flotilla, as previously noticed in the TIMES.

Upon the land elevation back of Cockpit Point, the rebels are throwing up an extensive line of embankments, but at such a distance from the river as to suggest the supposition that the works are intended as mere land defences.

Last evening a small schooner went down the river, passing the entire line of batteries, six in number, without inducing a single shot from the rebels. Two or three small vessels also passed up the river in the morning without molestation.

Shortly after the passage of the schooner, in the evening, DOUBLEDAY'S battery fired a few rounds of shot across the river, without, however, drawing any response from the rebels, who are doubtless concentrated upon the opposite side in considerable force, judging by the camp fires which are visible from the Maryland shore.

The rebel steamer *George Page*, which is held in duress by the above Government battery, and the captured schooner *Fairfax*, taken by the rebels, do not stand exposed to full view, as represented in some of the New-York pictorials, but are concealed by the jutting shore, so that nothing can be seen of them but the smoke-stack of the former and the masts of the latter.

The camp of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment is situated about a mile from the Potomac shore, and is in a state of high military discipline. But very little sickness is experienced here, and there is a cheerfulness and content manifested which is really refreshing. Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh, is a careful disciplinarian, and private property is scrupulously respected under his command.

Last evening quite a snow-storm prevailed, but the comfortable clothing and well-protected tents bid defiance to the elements, and the night passed away without material discomfiture. This was the first snow of the season here.

This regiment participated in the battle of Bull Run, and many of the officers and men bear honorable proofs of their valor on that occasion.

Many of the tents are rendered very comfortable by means of a sort of Dutch fire-place and chimney, composed of logs, and plastered over with clay inside and out. A description of this mode of *housewarming* may be interesting to the friends of those who, as soldiers, are exposed to privations of a Winter campaign. A portion of the tent, either in front or back, is ripped open, leaving a space about three feet broad and high. Inclosing this aperture, upon the outside, is constructed a fire-place of small logs, about three feet deep, gradually tapering to nearly the top of the tent, and surmounted by a barrel, which may be confined in its position by withes or wild vines. This will be found to answer all the purposes of a kitchen, as well as being the most convenient and effectual method of heating soldiers' cloth tents that I have seen mentioned, as it leaves the entire space within clear, and the warmth extends to all parts of the apartment. Cedar boughs spread plentifully upon the floor of a tent, and laid upon, not only make a comfortable and cleanly bed, but prove an excellent preventive against rheumatism. ARGUS.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from:

W. H. Davis, Cin.	$3	Mrs. C. L. Spencer	$100
N. D. Smith	50	J. S. Jenness, Almont, Mich.	1
R. W. Ropes	25	Wm. Seligman & Co.	50
N. W. Riker	1	W. S. Wetmore	25
A Friend	5	Otis D. Swan	25
A. L. Stuart	50	A. Van Rensselaer	30
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100	John C. Martin	20
J. W. Clowes	5	Hamilton & Hoppin	25
Henry Nicoll	25	M. E. B.	5
S. P. N.	5	Ralph Mead	20
E. Howard	1	Edwin Mead	20
John R. Harris	10	D. & A. K. & S.	50
D. G. Bacon	25	Carter & Hawleys	50
Smyth, Sprague & Cooper	25	Cash	25
Philip Schleffelin & Co.	25	Young, Schultz & Co.	25
Sherwood	5	Mattison & McCoy	25
Mrs. W. M. C.	5	Rees & Hoyt	25
A friend to the Hatteras sufferers	25	Cash	25
George B. Satterlee	20	Edwin Thorne	25
Wm. J. Bacon, Utica	10	M. Armstrong & Sons	25
Aymar & Co.	50	Van Wagenen & Tuttle	25
M. L. D.	20	A. Healey & Co.	25
Cash	10	George Palen & Co.	25
G. C. Ward	25	Keese & Pearsall	25
Cash	25	A. K. Ely	25
Cash	25	Thos. Smull & Sons	25
Gerard C. Lester	20	Andrews, Gibbons & Co.	25
J. H. Lester	10	Robertson & Butman	25
H. Yelverton	20	Cash	5
Charles Curtis	5	Cash	10
A. Forsyth Meigs, Phila.	10	Underhill & Haven	10
John T. Johnson	50	Mrs. Scarborough, for herself and others	2
A. T. Stewart	500	T. Bailey Myers	25
Carry, Dowad & Sanger	25	Furnald Weed	20
Wetmore & Co.	25	Cash	5
Stamford Manufac'g Co.	25		
John D. Wolfe	100		
Total			$2,238
Amounts previously acknowledged			$6,000 53
Total			$8,238 56

W. E. DODGE, Jr., acknowledges the receipt of the following for the suffering loyal people of Hatteras:

From J. B. Chittenden & Co., valuable package of dry goods; Bliss & Wheelock, six pieces red flannel; Clapp & Kent, two pieces flannel; A Friend, one piece muslin de laine; A Friend to Hatteras, one large package cotton shirts; A Friend to Hatteras, one package clothing; G. N. Titus, one package clothing; T. Westervelt, one package clothing.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT, IRISH BRIGADE.

This regiment, designated by the War Department as the Sixty-ninth, left this City, yesterday, by the Camden and Amboy route for Washington. For some time past the regiment has been encamped at David's Island, where it has obtained great proficiency in drill. The numerical strength of the regiment is about 900. All of the men are armed, one-half with the Enfield rifle, and the remainder with Belgian rifles, which will be exchanged for Enfield rifles on the arrival of the regiment at Washington. Previous to the departure the men paraded through the City and made quite a fine appearance. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Richard C. Enright: Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Fowler; Major, Thomas F. Lynch; Adjutant, Thomas Cartwright; Quartermaster, Philip O'Hanlon; Surgeon, David Reid Shanahan; Assistant-Surgeon, Geo. C. Gilligan; Medical Cadet, Charles O'Hanlon.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, Joseph O'Neil; First-Lieutenant, J. McDonough; Second-Lieutenant, Thos. Tuoly. Company B—Captain, John Warren; First-